The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,194 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
Hydaspes	2851	500	G. Scrivener	17th Oct.
Rosetta	5015	1000	G. F. Cates	24th "
Mirzapore	2735	500	S. W. Atkinson	31st "
Shannon	4145	800	J. S. Murray	7th Nov.
Assaye	2028	50	S. F. Cole	14th "
Canthery	2953	50	T. Edrington	21st "
Lompards	2735	500	W. E. Thompson	28th "

Fine steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 P. M., on the day of sailing to convey passengers to board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
BOSNIA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	17th	Oct.
MARMORA	3111	1000	R. D. Shallard	31st	
SUTLEJ	4191	350	A. H. Johnson	14th	Nov.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Oct. , 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (as general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Oct. 3, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the steamboks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.		
MANILLA	5,000	750	on Saturday,	1st Nov.
ABYSSINIA	3,500	400	on Monday,	1st Dec.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1881.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,109 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th October, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Viâ Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class Rs. 7 5 0
Viâ Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 15 0

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following are the probable sailings:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3400	480	R. S. Young	21st Oct.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Boothby	22nd Nov.
s.s. NUBIA	3553	490	T. G. Knox	To follow.
s.s. PERSIA	4500	650	R. Hutchison	do.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 20th September, 1884. Agents.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer CITY OF VENICE, 2,207 tons, will sail for Liverpool on or about 13th October. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation for a large number of first class passengers. No others taken. For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 25th Sept., 1884. Agents.

PASSENGER SEASON 1884.

MESSRS. KING, KING and Co. will on application forward, free of charge, a copy of their "HAND-BOOK FOR HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS," and full particulars as to Berths available, Rates of Passage, dates of sailing, &c. by P. and O. and all other lines of steamers.

KING, KING AND CO.
Bombay, February 1, 1883.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCK EXTENSION.

TENDERS are invited for the MASONRY and EXCAVATION of a WET DOCK of about 25 acres to be constructed on a site to the southward of the Prince's Dock, Bombay. The works include about 7,780 lineal feet of wharf walls, a sea entrance and a passage communicating with the Prince's Dock. Plans, conditions of contract, specification and form of tender may be seen at the office of the Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after the 27th August, 1884, and copies of the same, if available, may be obtained on payment of Rs. 120.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for contract No. 1 Masonry and Excavation Dock Extension," are to be lodged with the Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust at Bombay at or before noon of the 14th day of November, 1884. No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

G. MANSON,
Secretary.
th of August, 1884.

SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

[illegible] સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

[illegible]E is hereby given that the 12th [illegible]UAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of [illegible]ders of the above Company will be held on [illegible]y, the 23rd October, 1884, at 3 p.m., at the [illegible]ices of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind-lane, [illegible]e purpose of transacting the following busi-

[illegible]eive and adopt the Directors' Report and [illegible] Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year [illegible]ne, 1884.

[illegible]are a dividend.

[illegible]int directors in the room of those who [illegible], but are eligible for re-election.

[illegible] Auditors for the year 1884-85 and to fix

[illegible]f the Board of Directors.

[illegible] મુજબ ખોડાની કંપની.

[illegible], MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
[illegible]. Secretaries and Treasurers.
[illegible] 1884.

[illegible] Books of the above Company will [illegible] 23rd October, 1884, both days

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th October, 1884, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged; Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on MONDAY, 13th October, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Cutch ports, Beyla, Aden, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Basrah, in the foregoing or reverse order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 6th November, 1884, at 4 p.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th October, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

VIENNA BEER.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. quarts .....Rs.	6 4
Per doz. pints..... ,,	4 2

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S FAMOUS BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

HAS been before the public of India for many years and in every quality, for which SCOTCH WHISKY is celebrated, stands without a rival.

Cash per dozen, case Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MINERAL WATERS.

WE receive these direct from the springs and guarantee them perfectly fresh and genuine, viz.—

Hunyadi Janos.	Victoria.
Evian Les Bains.	Aesculap.
Carlsbad.	Tarasp.
Friedrichshall.	Contrexeville.
Morny—Chateauneuf.	Vichy.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT.

PURE, FULL-BODIED, and STRENGTHENING. There is no Invalid's Wine superior to this in any market.

Quarts, Rs. 24; Pints, Rs. 13 per dozen.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

FINEST TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

		Rs.	A.
CHEROOTS	"Selected Mess" per Box of 100	2	0
CIGARS	"Planters No. 1" ,, ,,	2	4
,,	"Planters No. 2" ,, ,,	2	0
,,	"Beehive" ,, ,,	2	0
,,	"Kemp's Special" ,, ,,	2	8

The above are all very Superior, and have been selected for us as mild and good in flavor, drawing well, and convenient in size and shape.

MANILLAS.

No. 2 Cigars of selected brand	,, ,,	7	0
No. 2 Cheroots of selected brand	,, ,,	7	0

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
FORT AND CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY.

HAIR BRUSHES

OF

SPECIAL EXCELLENCE AND DURABILITY.

	Rs. as
FINEST BRISTOL TOILET BRUSHES, warranted the best London make, for Ladies or Gentlemen ..... per pair	Rs. 2-8 to 9 0
FINEST TOILET BRUSHES, pair in Morocco cases, without handles, in fall-over cases	Rs. 8, 10 and 12 0
LADIES' WIRE BRUSHES, with Bristle Edges. Excellent Penetrating Brushes, but do not tear the Hair, the wires being set in India-rubber. A source of the greatest comfort to Ladies having long Hair.....	each 1 8
Dr. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC BRUSHES, recommended for Neuralgia and Headache...	each 8 0
GENTLEMEN'S OFFICE BRUSHES, per pair	2 8
MOUSTACHE BRUSHES, Finest make, in Ivory handles	each 1 12
BABIES' BRUSHES, with ivory handles,	each Re. 1-4 to 5 0
Do. do. with satin-wood handles,	each Re. 1 to 1 12

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE-CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,
Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana,
With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.
TERMS MODERATE.
The Hotel being a detached building possesses ever advantage.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, P. D. A., FEMALE ELEPHANT named "Maroo Pearoo," will be RESOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commissariat Office, Poona, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th October, 1884, at 12 noon, Madras time.

The animal will be sold conditionally, the highest bid being subject to the approval of the Assistant Commissary General, Transport.

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA,
Auctioneers and General Agents.

JUST PUBLISHED.

HAYE'S VETERINARY NOTES.

Third edition, Rs. 7

Field.—Of the many popular veterinary books which have come under our notice, this is certainly one of the most scientific and reliable.

Saturday Review.—Written in a clear and practical way.

Broad Arrow.—A book which owners of horses will find truly valuable.

JUST PUBLISHED.

FIELD'S LAW OF EVIDENCE.

Fourth edition, Rs. 18

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

CLOSE OF THE MONSOON.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Anticipating the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Rainy Season, have been unable to obtain their usual PERIODICAL SUPPLIES in ADVANCE, are importing by each Mail large supplies of

OILMAN'S STORES.

HAMS AND BACON,	MARMALADE AND HONEY,	BISCUITS, COCOA,
CHEESE AND BUTTER,	PICKLES AND SAUCE.	MILK AND SUGAR,
TONGUES AND BRAWN,	MUSTARD AND VINEGAR,	TEA AND COFFEE,
BATH CHOPS,	CAPERS AND OLIVES,	CHOCOLATE,
SOUPS AND FISH,	HERBS AND ESSENCES,	CONFECTIONERY,
EXTRACT OF MEAT,	POTTED MEATS,	DESSERT FRUITS,
PATES AND PIES,	VEGETABLES,	CANDIED PEELS,
PRESERVED MEATS,	TART FRUITS,	ANDLES AND SOAPS,
SAUSAGES,	JAMS AND JELLIES,	&c., &c.,

QUALITY AND FRESHNESS GUARANTEED.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

SHERRIES.	SAUTERNES.	BRANDIES.
PORTS.	BURGUNDIES.	WHISKIES.
CHAMPAGNES.	HOCKLES.S	GINS.
CLARETS.	MOSEL	LIQUEURS.

BITTERS, BEERS, STOUT, CIDER, &c.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES, and are of the same high class which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions), and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Timekeepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F. L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting and open face cases.

The "smallest" the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges. Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair-spring system Breguet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES

Rs. 90, 110 and 135.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. can recommend this well-finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Parcels sent post free throughout the whole of India.
Two years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.
Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

M. M. MODY & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers' Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites.
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants.
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps.
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather [illegible] Engl sh.
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins.
Cooking and Warming Stoves.
Machinery Importers from England,
Wholesale and Retail.
Keep always large stocks in hands.
Prices Moderate.

We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder. MacDogal's and Calvert's Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose. Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc.

Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application.
Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION
*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HOLTA AND COL. HAWES' TEAS.
PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, MELBOURNE, AND CALCUTTA.

MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s KANGRA VALLEY TEAS have so long enjoyed a high reputation for PURITY and EXCELLENCE of FLAVOUR, that they think it needless to say anything more beyond recommending THEM to such as have not as yet tried their superior and moderately priced Teas.

Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *élite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of Cheap Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterate.

22, CHURCH GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE-ROAD,

HAVE the pleasure to inform their Constituents in Bombay and at Mofussil that they have just received a LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in all their departments, and beg to state that their PRICES have lately undergone a COMPLETE REVISION in order that no way is left for any other Firm to compete with them for the same quality of goods, as it is their intention to hold and still maintain the reputation they have always held for their stock.

The JEWELLERY and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE are of the CHOICEST DESIGNS which they beg to recommend as most suitable articles for presentations.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

BOARDSHIP CHAIRS IN GREAT VARIETY

FOR LADIES OR GENTLEMEN

Can always be seen at our

WELL-KNOWN WAREHOUSE.

ASQUITH & LORD,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION,

FOR SYMPATHETIC SQUARE CONCERT PIANOS.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of other firms advertising their Square Pianos having obtained the Highest Award at the Calcutta Exhibition, we subjoin an extract from the list of awards showing that THE HIGHEST award for SQUARE PIANOS was bestowed upon the SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS exhibited by us, and for which we are sole agents in India.

"1st CLASS CERTIFICATE and GOLD MEDAL, Section B., Class 14, Catalogue page 319.—SQUARE CONCERT PIANO, exhibitors' name SCHIEDMAYER and Co., STUTTGART, and BOMBAY, makers' name SCHIEDMAYER and Co."—Vide *Bombay Gazette*, Feb. 4, 1884.

SOUNDY & CO, LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.'S PIANOFORTES.

THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

S. ROSE & Co., having received such numerous applications from all parts of India regarding the purchase of Pianos WITH PAYMENT TO BE MADE BY INSTALMENTS, have adopted the EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM, with a view to meet what is evidently a public requirement in connection with their branch of business.

The following are manufactured specially for S. ROSE & Co. and are GUARANTEED to withstand the effect of the climate:—

THE "SYMPATHETIC" GRAND OVERSTRUNG SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

Cash Rs. 850, or as above Rs. 900. Cases of Tin and Wood, Rs. 35.

Payment on giving the order				... Rs.	350 0
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch				... ,,	125 0
Ditto	at 4	ditto	ditto	... ,,	125 0
Ditto	at 6	ditto	ditto	... ,,	125 0
Ditto	at 8	ditto	ditto	... ,,	100 0
Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto	... ,,	100 0
Ditto	at 12	ditto	ditto	... ,,	100 0
				Total ... Rs.	925 0

THE "CANTANTE RESONANTE" SQUARE PIANO.

Cash Rs. 650, or as above Rs. 700. Cases of Tin and Wood, Rs. 35.

Payment on giving the order				... Rs.	200 0
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch				... ,,	100 0
Ditto	at 4	ditto	ditto	... ,,	100 0
Ditto	at 6	ditto	ditto	... ,,	100 0
Ditto	at 8	ditto	ditto	... ,,	75 0
Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto	... ,,	75 0
Ditto	at 12	ditto	ditto	... ,,	75 0
				Total Rs.	725 0

THE EBONIZED GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

Cash Rs. 750, or as above Rs. 800. Cases of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

Payment on giving the order				... Rs.	200 0
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch				... ,,	100 0
Ditto	at 4	ditto	ditto	... ,,	100 0
Ditto	at 6	ditto	ditto	... ,,	100 0
Ditto	at 8	ditto	ditto	... ,,	100 0
Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto	... ,,	100 0
Ditto	at 12	ditto	ditto	... ,,	75 0
				Total ... Rs.	675 0

THE "CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE" PIANOFORTE.

Cash Rs. 500, or as above Rs. 550. Cases of Tin and Wood, Rs. 20.

Payment on giving the order				... Rs.	200 0
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch				... ,,	120 0
Ditto	at 4	ditto	ditto	... ,,	80 0
Ditto	at 6	ditto	ditto	... ,,	50 0
Ditto	at 8	ditto	ditto	... ,,	50 0
Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto	... ,,	50 0
Ditto	at 12	ditto	ditto	... ,,	50 0
				Total ... Rs.	570

Catalogues of Pianofortes Harmoniums, American Organs, Music, and every description of Musical Instrument, free on application.

S. ROSE & CO BOMBAY.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE,

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO SHIPPED.)

BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held here, on MONDAY, 13th instant, at 3 p. m. and 5-15 p. m., respectively.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, October 11.

FOR SALE.
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile strength about 600 lb. square inch.
"Crushing strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross."
WARDEN & CO.
Meadow-street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC.
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.
WARDEN & Co.,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety, just to hand from the first makers of Paris and Vienna.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.—Finest quality. Sizes (in inches) 15 by 21, 16 by 22, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 24 by 30, 24 by 32. Price 2 to 2½ As. per lb.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bedroom or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed, and eminently adapted for up-country use. Illustrated Price list on application.

SUPERFINE CARD-BOARDS, suitable for INVITATION and ADMISSION-CARDS, DRAWING and PICTURE-MOUNTS, &c., &c.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each, Rs. 4-8 per quire.

COOKING STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete; No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized Iron Bath-Tubs, with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.

GERMAN BEER.—Fresh stock just to hand, in quarts and pints, clear and sparkling.

PIANO INSULATORS, Green, Amber, White, &c., per set of 4, Rs. 6.

TOBACCO HUMIDERATORS.—Ornamental Porcelain, specially designed for keeping Tobacco fresh and moist in India's arid clime. Rs. 7-8 each, cash.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Just received, a small parcel of these celebrated Cigars, direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.—Just received, a small parcel of the CHOICEST BRANDS, in boxes of 25, 50, and 100 each.

CIGARETTES, manufactured daily fresh and fresh, mild, medium, and full flavored.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB HAND AND BATH SPONGES, finest quality, and cheap.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars. No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts,
FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

NOTICE No. 38.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Indian Government Dockyard on MONDAY, the 13th October, 1884, and the days following, a quantity of Old Unserviceable Marine Stores, consisting of Awnings, Canvas, Sails, Rope (Coir and Europe), Boat, Booms, Masts, Yards, Brass, Copper, Iron, Cases, Casks, Tins, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the lots cleared away on or before the seventh day after sale, otherwise the deposits will be forfeited and the lots re-sold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars, apply to the Marine Storekeeper at H. A. STREET,
For Director of the Indian Marine.
Indian Government Dockyard, Bombay, 30th Sept. 1884.

TAYLOR'S COLABA HOTEL, BOMBAY,
IS situated in a healthy position on the seashore, west of the Island, and is open all round to the sea breeze. It has the advantages of being far away from the noise and confusion of the Traffic of the Town, while it is within five minutes' drive by rail, car, or carriage of all the business places; and within five minutes' walk of the Swimming Bath.

The Hotel stands in its own grounds, surrounded by a garden.

TERMS MODERATE.
Proprietress, Mrs. TAYLOR.

MUNICIPALITY OF SIMLA.
DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS for the town of Simla are prepared, with the sanction of the Government of India, conveyed in letter No. 31 5, dated 1st September, 1884, from the secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to receive applications for a Debenture Loan of Rupees (1,50,000) one lakh and fifty thousand, on the security of the rates and taxes levied under the Punjab Municipal Act of 1873, and to be levied under the Punjab Municipal Act of 1884, and of house property belonging to the Municipality as specified below. The said loan will be expended in the construction of a Town Hall and Municipal offices.

2. The Municipality propose to build a Town Hall on the site of the present police station house on the Ridge. The building will include accommodation for Municipal offices, Town Hall, Theatre, Public Library, Rail-Room, the United Service Institution, &c. The design and estimate will be subject to the approval of the Chief Engineer of the Punjab Government.

3. The cost of the building is estimated to be approximately one lakh and fifty thousand rupees, and to meet this outlay the Committee propose to raise a loan by the issue of debentures bearing interest at 5 per cent., and repayable, by public drawing, one-third at the end of eight, one-third at the end of fourteen, and the remainder at the end of eighteen years.

4. The annual income from the rates and taxes, including the income from the Town Hall, when built, will form the security for the loan. There will also be the additional security of the proposed building when erected, each of the buildings, and lands already belonging to the Municipality and described in the margin. The income of the Municipality, as per the accounts of 1883-84, amounted to Rs. 1,55,857, and the estimate for the current year is Rs. 1,76,300.

5. The only previous burden upon this income is a sum of Rs. 6,79,589 (as at 1st January, 1884), due to Government on account of a loan of seven lakhs of rupees for water works, the principal and interest of which is payable by half-yearly instalments of Rs. (21,375), twenty-one thousand three hundred and seventy-five.

6. Debentures will be issued for the said amount of one and-a-half lakhs, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable h lf-yearly on the 15th May and the 15th November of each year. The first payment of interest will be for the broken period from date of receipt of the money to the next half-yearly day.

7. The form of Debenture Bond will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rupees (100) one hundred, or some multiple of Rs. 100.

8. Applications for the whole or any part of the above named sum of Rs. 1 50,000 will be received by the President of the Municipal Commission up to noon on the 30th October next. Priority of application will regulate the issue of debentures, and any surplus subscribed will be refunded.

JAMES WALKER, President.
R. G. MACDONALD, Vice-President.
Simla, 26th September, 1884.

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

Simla Municipal 5 per cent. Loan of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Simla.

No. Dated Simla, the 1884.

We, the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Simla, incorporated under the Punjab Municipal Act of 1873 (or 1884) hereby acknowledge receipt of the sum of Rs. paid to us by

; and promise to repay within three months after notification in the Punjab Official Gazette and in the leading Indian newspapers, to the said or order, the said sum of Rs. together with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th day of May and on the 15th day of November. We further engage that no portion of the loan of which this debenture forms a part shall be paid off before the 15th November 1892, and that the whole shall be paid off before the end of the year 1902.

This debenture is secured upon the rates and taxes of Simla, upon the buildings now belonging to the Municipality estimated to be worth its. 1,78,000 and upon the Town Hall to be erected, subject only to the prior lien of Government on account of the water works loan.

President
Vice-President
Commissioner
Commissioner

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief warranted, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.—Cooper, Madan & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGAS DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

JUST UNPACKED great varieties of English perambulators, sewing-machines, ladies' fancy bags, perfumery, crockery, glassware, toys, &c. cheaper than any firm in Bombay. Apply Shroff Brothers, Bargain House, near Crawford Market.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

CUTLERY.—Bone and Pearl handled Desserts in cases. Also sets of TABLE CUTLERY in Boxes by Mappin Brothers.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

MUSICAL PLATES, Musical Decanters, Musical Chairs, Musical Boxes, Musical Bird Cages, latest novelties.—Pestonjee Sorabjee and Co., No. 33, Medows-street.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN, is NOW OPEN to visitors, excellent food and accommodation. Terms moderate. Apply to the Proprietor.

MONSOON.—Coleman's Family Hotel, Apollo House, Fort, overlooking the Harbour. Some Rooms on top floor, with or without board, at specially low rates.

FOR SALE, the property of a gentleman, an Office Palankeen Shigram, in good order, can be seen at Messrs. C. STEPHENS & CONS, Girgaum.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.—"The most comfortable Hotel I have ever stayed in in India, everything clean, servants attentive, the greatest civility shown by all, charges moderate."—Sidney Williams, Major-General.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.—"Certainly a very comfortable Hotel, charges moderate and attendance good, and every civility that can be desired."—Clubley, Colonel 2nd M. N. I.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.—"Comfortable and well-managed Hotel."—R. Macdonald Chambers, Colonel 24th Regiment N. I.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BOMBAY.—"I have stayed at this Hotel for some days with my family. We have been made very comfortable and find the attendance good, clean, &c. &c."—W. Topham, Australia.

REQUIRED for St. Mary's School, Belgaum, in January next, a qualified master and mistress, married. Salary Rs. 100 and house. Apply to Rev. C. Walford, Chaplain, Belgaum.

OUR WASHING DRILLS, choice Tweed patterns, equal in appearance to real Tweeds, suit of Coat and Trousers, Rs. 7-8 cash only.—VALACKA and Co., the Travelling Kit Warehouse, Meadow-street.

WANTED a CASHIER and ACCOUNTANT. Salary Rs. 100 per month. No one need apply who has not had experience in a merchant's office. Address "H." care of this paper.

BILLIARDS on Wednesday next, a match of 500 Bill up, between players at the Waverley Billiard Rooms between a Calcutta Amateur and a Bombay Amateur, play commencing at 9 p. m.

FOR SALE, a handsome well-broken pair of Tonga PONIES about 12-2 high. Have been regularly driven by ladies. Believed thoroughly sound. Price the pair Rs. 150. Apply to J. Monteith, Lieutenant, 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

WANTED by an ENGLISH GIRL, aged twenty, a situation as nurse to one or more children. Two tv months' Indian experience as nurse. Excellent characters and references. Protestant Address KATE WILSON, S. Mary's Home, Poona.

BAND-MASTER.—Re-engagement as such desired by the Bandmaster 20th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry (under orders for the Quettah District) Services available from 1st proximo. Apply to C. P. Dantes, care of Band President, 20th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, Belgaum.

TEMPLE BAR, Bombay, TOM SAYERS, MANAGER. BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, and DINNERS.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

ANY ONE who asserts that GREEK OLIVE SOAP is not made in Birmingham will be prosecuted by the Importers. Try it. Sold everywhere.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S SCOTCH WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Club and Yacht Club. Importers, PHIPSON & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

BEST ALBUMPIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each. Rs. 4-8 per quire. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

CREWELL WORSTEDS at 2 As. per skein in every shade of color just from England. Also, an extensive stock of new laces.—Badhan, Pe and Co., Limited.

FOR SALE, an English-built BROUGHAM, very strong, roomy and light; it is open on all sides, a rare bargain. Apply to Messrs. BENNET and Co.

WANTED a TUTOR, will be required to attend from 8 to 10 a.m. daily. Must be a graduate of experience. Apply stating terms to G. T., care of this paper.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds, new Angolas, all wool, throughout shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nansee Khyraz , Co., 13, Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

FOR SALE, chestnut English Gelding, 15-0½ hands high, rising seven years old, and formerly a trained charger. Price Rs. 1,200. Apply to R. SCOTT and Co., Girgaum.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, commanding the proudest scenery of the hill and now greatly improved, is open for visitors. Only place where Billiards, Badminton available.

TRICYCLES!!! Just received another consignment of splendid Coventry Machines, with ball bearings, patent band brake, and other latest improvements.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, the Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5. Interested, Hand Apply to the Bombay Gazette Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash —PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE GUARANTEE BOND is now lying in the office of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE for SIGNATURE, and the President will be glad if guarantors, who can make it convenient, will kindly call and sign as early as possible.

F. FORBES ADAM,
President.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 9th October, 1884.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 3,000 cast iron C. SOCKETS and 3,000 cast iron C. SOLEPLATE will be received by the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraph Store Yard, Alipore, Calcutta, up to 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, the 11th November, 1884, and will be submitted to and decided on by the Director General of Telegraphs.

2. It is optional with the Director General to accept the Tender in whole or in part, or to reject any tender altogether, without assigning any reason for so doing.

3. Samples of the articles can be seen, and specification and drawings can be had, at the office of the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.

R. C. LAUGHLIN,
Chief Superintendent of Government Telegraph Stores.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,

SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to
THE MANAGER.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles Roaches, Bed-bugs, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks, Gophers.—Cooper, Madan & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE of Choice and Valuable Oleographs, &c., &c., in splendid and elegant gilt frames, by the best artists, without reserve.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their auction room, at 1 p.m., an invoice of Oleographs, &c., &c., comprising the following subjects:—
In the Garden, The Flower-girl, Fruit-girl, In the Meadow, Venus, In Disgrace, Quies as a Lamb, Dutch Coast, Cattle on the Stream, Pope, First of April, Winning the Gloves, Interrupted Duet, Strictly Confidential, Tub Right, Female Heads, Pompii Scenes, Stag Shooting, Scene in Italy, Going to Market, Sir Walter Raleigh, Mary Queen of Scots, Young Politician, Real Jam, Sunset, Start for a Drive, Watermill, Monkey's Toilet, Haided, Just by the Road, Washing Dolly, Polly's Breakfast, Maidenhead Child, The Virgin, Morning on the Ice, On the Thames, Summer and Winter, Happy Hour, Waterfall, St. Michael's Mount, On the Seashore, Going to the Horse-fair, Sheep-shearing, On the Highland, Rosalind and Beatrice, Sterling Castle, Queen Victoria and Prince of Wales, and various other oleographs and lithographs representing war scenes, paper pictures, mirrors, and assorted small pictures, &c., &c., &c.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 13th October, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 49 of 1883.
Heerabai Widow and Administratrix ..... *Plaintiff.*
vs.
Dossabhai Jamsetjee Desai and Cursetbai his wife ..... *Defendants.*

On THURSDAY, the 16th day of October, 1884, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, attorney for the plaintiff and Messrs. Ardeshir and Hormusjee, attorneys for the second defendant Cursetbai, pursuant to a decretal order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 15th day of July, 1884 the following valuable property at 4 p.m.—

The right, title and interest of Jamsetjee Muncherjee Desai and of the defendants as his legal representatives, in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing and erected thereon, situate at Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, of Bombay in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, fronting towards the east of the Cowasjee Patel Street, and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the east formerly by the house of Hirjeejee Cowasjee Chinai, and now by the stable of Sorabjee Temooljee, on or towards the west formerly and now by the Cowasjee Patel Street, on or towards the north formerly and now by the Cowasjee Boobooder street, and on or towards the south formerly by the house of the said Sorabjee Temooljee and now by the house of Jehangirjee Hormusjee Tai, formerly in the occupation of the said Soorabji Temoojee and his tenants, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dossabhoy Jamsetjee Desai and his wife Cursetbai. The said land contains by admeasurement 107 square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 313, and the said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 61.

The conditions of sale may be seen and other information obtained at the office of Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, solicitor for the plaintiff, and of Messrs. Ardesir and Hormusjee, solicitors for the second defendant or at the office of the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 13th October, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Abdoolaly Dawoodkhan—

F T
FD } 61-80—20 cases matches, ex Canara.
& Co. }
Bombay. }
Do. 7 12— 6 ,, soap, ex Canara.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Tyeb Heptoola—
F T
ATH } 2—1 case accordians ex Rosetta.
& Co. } 2663—1 ,, chinaware ex Ethiopia.
Bombay. }

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, dhoties.
7 cases prints.
3 ,, garrapatts.
8 ,, red shirtings.
5 ,, cambrics.
5 boxes ladies' garments and linen.

By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late H. E. Astley, Esq., consisting of lady's gold watch with chain, gold open-faced watch, studs and solitaires, copper coin, &c.

By order of Esoofaly Cumroodeen and on account and at the risk of Sucoaram Bhicsett—
4 bales (about 15 reams) demy printing paper.
On account of the concerned—
A few boxes of Theophile Roederer and Co.'s champagne ullage.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, sale commencing at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Eddington House Mazagon, opposite Hamilton's Hotel, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome English-built nearly new boat-shaped, open carriage, rich table ornaments, handsome cut glass, 5 years old, going fast, very quiet, and a set of English-made plated mounted single harness, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, pictures, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of Captain W. E. HUTCHINSON. The same comprises cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated dish covers, ho water carry dishes, cruet frames, tea and coffee services, claret jug, decanter stands with drawings, silver forks, breakfast and tea knives, rich candlesticks, ice pail, Mappin's cutlery, and French-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as drawing-room, sitting, pier, side, dining, and centre tables and washhand tables, round tables and teapoys with marble tops, conversation couches, ottoman, drawing-room, easy, folding, rocking and Madras and Mallet pattern arm and easy chairs, teakwood, telescopic dining-table in four pieces, round, pier, side, and oval tables, drawing-room, easy, folding, rocking and Madras and Mallet pattern arm and without-arm chairs, sideboard with mirror glass, chiffonier, hat and ornament stands, hall sofas, double and single door almirahs, writing table, teapoys, glass cupboards, clothes press, chest of drawers, on-pillars, double-barrel gun in leather case with cartridges, Canterbury dressing and cheval glass, pair of large size pier glasses in gilt frames, 4-light hall chandeliers with music, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 light hanging table and wall duplex kerosine lamps, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Brussels and velvet carpets, large musical box, a lot of Blessoria fowls, rabbits, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome small pony cart with pony and harness.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of the whole of the stock-in-trade of the Bombay Livery Stable Co., Limited, at Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

Under instructions from the Board of Directors, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m., in detail—

The whole of the stock-in-trade of the Bombay Livery Stable Co., Limited, consisting of 50 horses and 60 carriages, about 40 sets of single and 14 sets of double harness, complete, also a number of spare collars, traces, reins, bits, &c., &c., surcingle and breaking gear, buck-jumping and other saddles, &c., stall collars, &c., a Mangalore-tiled teak-built shed, 156 ft. by 46 ft., with accommodation for 72 horses, with swinging partitions, feeding boxes, mossoon weather-boards, &c., complete, also an iron-roofed shed to accommodate about 20 carriages, and a country-tiled shed with five loose boxes, also a quantity of spare timber, bamboos and tiles.

A quantity of veterinary instruments and medicines, farriers' tools, forge and bellows, grain-crushing and chaff-cutting machines, harness stands, grain boxes, feeding boxes, buckets, shorawalla's kit, &c., office furniture, chairs, Whither's fireproof safe, books, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid within one month after the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the General Manager, Belasis-road, Byculla, or to the undersigned.

The above is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 43, Hornby-row, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and carved household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, an aviary with rare birds, oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of J. F. ROBINSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at C. I. Railway Company's workshops, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, plated ware, rich cut glass, crockery ware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong chestnut Arab horse quiet to ride and drive, handsome strong well-bred flea-bitten grey Arab horse, sets of plated and brass-mounted single harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of G. MASSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 13th October, 1884.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 2, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, opposite the Cumballa Family Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures, oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong Victoria in very good order, &c., &c., the property of H. I. CHOPE, Esq. The same comprises rich cut and engraved glassware handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated hot water curry dishes, soup tureen, wine coolers, pudding dishes, five and six bottles cruet frames, tea and coffee services, sugar stand, egg boilers, tea and coffee pots, egg stand, bread basket, biscuit box, toast rack, oval and round trays, fruit knife and spoons, spoons and forks, butter and jam pots, candlesticks, french-polished blackwood, teakwood and English-made mahogany and walnutwood furniture such as drawing-room, sofas, chairs, and easy chairs, teakwood, telescopic dining-table in four pieces, round, pier, side, and oval tables, drawing-room, easy, folding, rocking and Madras and Mallet pattern arm and without-arm chairs, sideboard with mirror glass, chiffonier, hat and ornament stands, hall sofas, double and single door almirahs, writing table, teapoys, glass cupboards, clothes press, chest of drawers, on-pillars, double-barrel gun in leather case with cartridges, Canterbury dressing and cheval glass, pair of large size pier glasses in gilt frames, 4-light hall chandeliers with music, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 light hanging table and wall duplex kerosine lamps, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Brussels and velvet carpets, large musical box, a lot of Blessoria fowls, rabbits, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome small pony cart with pony and harness.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Vithuldy and without the Fort.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises by order of Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee, executor of the will of the late Hadhabai, widow of Nowrojee Dayal.

All that piece of fazundaree ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Vithuldy-street in Vithuldy or the south of the sub-district of Mandvee without the Fort of Bombay, assessed under No. 23, containing by admeasurement 175 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the Vithuldy-street, on the south by the house of Dameder Vaidyanath, on the south by the house of Bhaichund Sewaichund, and on the west by the house of Meghjee Khoda.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th Oct., Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the second Marine-street, Buildings, opposite the Custom House, polished carved, Fort, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture and a mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by Thurston and Co., with balls, cues, marking board, &c., complete, handsome hanging kerosine-oil hanging, table, and wall lamps, large size glass mirrors, Brussels and velvet carpets, rich cut glassware, superior porcelain ware, table ornaments, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

1 strong C. spring barouche, by J. Austin.
1 strong London built landau, both suitable for pair of horses.
1 Also—new Bombay built landau suitable for a single horse.
1 do. victoria with removable coach box.
These carriages can be seen on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Bhugwandass Bhagia.—

100 tons superior teak scantlings and battens.
In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, first-class rosewood cottage pianoforte by Woulfe and Co., nearly new, a handsome brass iron four posts bedstead, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior oil paintings, oleographs and other pictures, gentleman's and lady's saddles with bridles by Wilkinson and Kidd, &c., the property of MAJOR STANLEY CARTER.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 28th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood & Sons, a full-sized mahogany slate billiard table by Thurston & Co, with balls, cues, marking board, &c., complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior pictures, carriages, horses, &c., the property of E. COMBER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

FOR SALE.

Just landed ex S.S. City of Venice, beer, stout champagne, cider, ginger ale, &c., bottled by the celebrated firm of Messrs. Wheeler and Co., of Dublin.

Guinness stout quart per doz. Rs. 5-12.
Do. pints ,, 3-10.
Bass's ale quarts ,, 5-11.
Do. pints ,, 3-11.
Ginger ale ,, ,, 4-14.
Cha champagne cider ,, 4-4.
Phosphozon ,, ,, 4-9.
Raspberry vinegar cordial ,, ,, 11-14.

Apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 13th October, 1884.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... $7,000,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... $4,400,000.

RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS ..... $ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—P. McEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON.
G. D. Bottomley, Esq. H. Hoppius, Esq.
A. L. Dairymple, Esq. Hon. W. Keswick.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. A. McIver, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq. E. E. Sassoon, Esq.

MANAGER:
CHIEF MANAGER—THOMAS JACKSON.
Hongkong—The Hon. The COUNTY BANK.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED at the rate of 2 per cent. On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief China places in Europe, India, Australia, America, Japan.

G. R. JOHNSTON, Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay. September 15, 1884.

THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Cotton Press Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 7, Church-gate-street, on TUESDAY, the 21st October, 1884, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Accounts made up to 30th June, 1884.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st October to 3rd November, 1884, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HERAMANEK & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 8th October, 1884.

SKINNY MEN.

"WELLS' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.—Cooper, Madan & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Meeting of Justices, Mazagon Castle, 5-30 p. m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 11th:—Kedron, for Mauritius; and Bhundara (s), Galle.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The winning numbers for the month of September are quoted below:—

Rs. 100 PRIZES.

Lavender	Line, Down	1	Anna.	284668
,,	,, ,,	1	,,	238085

Rs. 10 PRIZES.

Brown	Line Up	2	Annas.	002418
Yellow	,, ,,	2	,,	037218
Green	,, Down	2	,,	052911
Lavender	,, ,,	1½	,,	044124
Green	,, Up	1½	,,	055761
Blue	,, Down	1	,,	212499
,,	,, Up	1	,,	218899
Lavender	,, Down	1	,,	293893
,,	,, ,,	1	,,	292776
Yellow	,, ,,	1	,,	329123
Green	,, Up	1	,,	369207
Yellow	,, Down	½	,,	009438
Brown	,, ,,	½	,,	028458
Special	,, ,,	½	,,	045436
,,	,, ,,	½	,,	050928

FIRE

THE TURF DEFAMATION CASE.

Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, proprietor of the *Poona Observer*, and Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee, the printer and publisher of the same paper, appeared again yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper to answer the charge of defamation preferred against them by Major Hogg, in command of the Poona Horse.

Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the prosecution. The defendants appeared in person.

Mr. Craigie said that in the first place he would have to read through, once more, before his worship the article which had appeared in the *Poona Observer*. (The article was here read.)

Mr. Craigie then said.—I was asked by your worship, at the time when Major Hogg appeared to lay his information, what portions of the article the complainant took exception to. I replied that he took exception to the entire article. I also stated further that when the proper time came, that is to say after the summons was granted, I would be prepared to state the specific grounds of complaint which Major Hogg had against the printer and publisher of that article. I would just state to your worship the various imputations which are comprised in this article. Major Hogg is accused of sharping. It is alleged that he detected that wrong weights were published at the lotteries and on the cards. It is alleged that he kept quiet in order to gain an advantage over the other ponies. It is alleged that he insisted on Mystic being weighed out on the 14-hand scale in order to gain that advantage. It is alleged that there was a swindle to which he was a party. It is stated that Major Hogg's explanation submitted to the stewards was not satisfactory. It is alleged that Major Hogg omitted the weights in the declaration to start with the object of perpetrating a swindle. It is alleged that he was a party to a dishonourable conspiracy. It is stated that his conduct was ungentlemanly. He is also called by innuendo a blackguard. It is alleged that the transaction was not "according to Cocker." It is, again, stated that the stewards' resolution was not satisfactory. It is stated that in the absence of further explanation Major Hogg ought to be shunned by all honourable gentlemen, and that if Major Hogg sits quiet, the public would be entitled to think the worst of him. It is alleged that he was guilty of underhand dealing. It is also insinuated in the questions put to the stewards by the editor of the paper that Major Hogg had money upon the race out of which the dispute arose. Now, in order to place the facts connected with this matter clearly before your worship, it will be necessary for me to refer to the terms of the prospectus of the pony races, and likewise to certain rules of the Western India Turf Club. I will first of all draw the court's attention to the terms of the race out of which this dispute arose. At page 4 of the Prospectus of the Poona Races the terms of the race in question are as follows:—"3rd Race. The Pony Derby.—Rs. 1,000—Rs. 500 presented by Abdool Rehman Minnee, Esq., and Rs. 500 added from the fund. For all maiden Arab ponies. Weight for age and inches. Ponies landed after 1st September, 1883, allowed 5lbs. Winners once 3lbs; twice 5lbs; oftener, 7lbs extra." In order to ascertain what is a pony, according to the rules of racing in this side of India, I will read to you rule 42 of the Western India Turf Club:—"The standard for galloways shall be 14 hands and under; for ponies 13 hands 2 inches and under." The next thing to be ascertained is the weight which the various ponies entered in the race have to carry, and which will be found in a table given under rule 16. Now, the Pony Derby is a race in which allowances are made not only for age, but for inches, and in order to ascertain the weight which is to be carried by any pony in that race, it is necessary to refer to rule 18, which says: "When the terms of a race are weight for age and inches, when Arabs, or Arabs and countrybreds, are running, the following table is the standard for 14 hands, one lb; being added or deducted for every eighth of an inch above or below that weight." You will see from this that a pony measuring 13-2 would be entitled to an allowance of 16lbs., because there is a difference of 2 inches between 13-2 and 14 hands; and the weight would thus be reduced to 7st. 12lb. Now, the Pony Derby was for ponies measuring 13-2 hands, and it therefore follows that the highest weight which could be carried in this case was 7st. 12lb. As the prospectus then originally stood, it would appear that the weights which any particular pony had to carry could very easily be ascertained by a simple calculation, and any one who was conversant with the rules of the Turf Club could not possibly make any mistake about it. That, however, does not appear to have been the view of the writer of the article, who, it was quite clear, supposed that the highest weight given in the scale here for a mile race, that is to say nine stone, would be carried by a pony measuring 13-2. He goes further than that, when he says that any one in his right senses would see that that was intended by the stewards, or the authorities who issued the prospectus. Because, he says, the race is a race for ponies, and everybody knows perfectly well that the standard height of ponies is 13-2, therefore it stands to reason that the highest weight in the scale would have been carried by any pony measuring 13-2. I would draw your worship's attention to the race rule 18-A, which says: "When the terms are weight for inches, the Arab 14 hands to carry 9 stone and the countrybreds 10 stone, 11lb. being added or deducted for every eighth of an inch, as in the foregoing rule." You will see that this rule applies to a race where weight for inches only is allowed. Let us suppose that a race was advertised in the prospectus for ponies in which weight for inches only was allowed. If it was intended that a 13-2 pony should carry the top weight mentioned in the scale, as it is contended was the intention of those who issued the prospectus with respect to the Pony Derby, then I say that in the terms of that race, there would have been no special mention of the weights to be carried; but the terms would have been declared in precisely the same form as the terms of the Pony Derby. It would have been declared to be a pony race for so many rupees, for such and such class of ponies, whether maiden, or Arab, or countrybred, as the case might be. And then there would be a simple declaration that weight would be allowed for inches. The fifth race on the first day was a race for ponies, and you will see from the prospectus that weight is allowed for inches; but it is nevertheless expressly stated in the terms of this race that the Arabs and countrybreds 13-2 in height are to carry 9 stone. There is an express mention of this fact, clearly showing that this rule must have been present to the mind of the framer of the prospectus; because if every pony measuring 13-2 was bound to carry the top weight of 9 stone under this scale, without any express mention of the weight, then why was it mentioned in the Pony Cup on the first day? If on the other hand, the scale is to be what is called 14-hands scale, which is clearly the case under rule 18, then is it not perfectly clear that in the race for the Pony Derby the 14-hands scale was expressly intended to apply? In fact, if the prospectus had stood in its original form, no one, would have had the slightest difficulty in adjusting the weights under the terms of these two races. In the Pony Cup the top weight for Arabs and countrybreds would have been 9 stone. In the Pony Derby the top weight for Arabs would have been 7 st. 12lb., and there would have been no difficulty whatever in adjusting the weights. We now come to the publication which caused all the difficulty. In September, I believe on the 3rd of the month, a pocket-book was issued under the authority of the honorary secretary of the race. It is issued for the convenience of those gentlemen who are in the habit of attending lotteries. I hold in my hand a copy of the pocket-book which was supplied to Major Hogg. It appears from a portion of this book that a doubt must have occurred to the mind of the honorary secretary of the races with regard to the weights which would have to be carried by ponies in the Pony Derby according to the terms of the prospectus. I have shown very clearly that, according to the Turf Club rules, there is no doubt whatever that the top weight to be carried by a 13-2 pony in the Pony Derby under the terms of the race as issued in the prospectus would be 7st. 12lb. Whether that was originally intended by the stewards or not, or by the honorary secretary, or by the person who is responsible for the prospectus, I do not know. It would appear, however, that some doubt must have occured to the mind either of the honorary secretary or to the minds of one or more of the stewards. Because this pocket-book was issued in the early part of September; and it contains, under the signature of Lieutenant-Colonel Burnett, honorary secretary, this clause:—"In the Pony Derby weight for age and inches 13-2, aged to carry 9 stone; 11b. being allowed for every eighth of an inch under 13-2." You will see that the effect of this rule, if it is to be called so, is entirely to alter the whole scale of weights applicable to the Pony Derby, because the top weight for a 13-2 pony, instead of being, as it would be under the terms of the prospectus, 7st. 12lb., is by this rule altered to 9 stone. There is one circumstance in connection with this alteration to which I would call your worship's attention; and that is, that this pocket-book was issued in September, and the rules which contain this alteration of the terms of the Pony Derby are dated the 1st of June, 1884. Whether that date was an oversight or not, I do not know. But I think there could be no doubt whatever that that date of 1st June, 1884, is entirely incorrect, that is to say, it is not the date upon which these rules were issued to the public. You will see that the issuing of the pocket-book containing that alteration in the terms of the Pony Derby made a very considerable difference; and of course, so soon as it came to the notice of an owner, it became necessary for him to consider what the effect of this alteration would be upon the race itself—in other words, whether the alteration was one which was binding upon him or not. I believe I am stating what is perfectly well known to all racing men, when I say that when the prospectus of a race meeting has been issued, and entrances for any race have been sent in to the stewards of that meeting, it is not competent to any power whatsoever to alter the terms of the race. The alteration was clearly illegal, because it was made after a number of entrances had been sent in to the stewards and accepted. In order to remove all doubt on that point, I would refer you to race rule 66, which says: "No deviation from the original terms of races for public money shall be allowed, even though the parties agree to it; but a new race may be formed by the steward from the surplus funds arising from a race that has not come off on its original terms." I believe the Stewards had no power to alter the rules, *à fortiori* the honorary secretary had also none to do so. We have heard a very great deal in connection with this case of the duties of stewards and of the care which they are bound to take in order to prevent anything like dispute and difficulties arising at race meetings. What then is to be said of those who are responsible for this alteration which is issued in the pocket-book a very short time before the races took place, a most important alteration in the terms of a most important race, without any special attention being called to it at all? (Mr. Craigie here read rules 88, 89, 90, 93, and 95.) Rule 93 provides that if any jockey should carry more than 2 lbs. over his true weight without declaring his extra weight, the horse which he rides shall be placed as the last horse in the race, and he shall be liable to be fined at the discretion of the stewards. Under the circumstances of this case the position of the owner of a pony in the Pony Derby would be this. If the owner should assume that the rule in the pocket-book was binding upon him, and should go to the scales and weigh out carrying 9 stone and win the race, and if afterwards he should weigh in carrying 9 stone and any other owner objected to his pony on the ground that according to the terms of the prospectus his true weight was 7st. 12lb., and not 9 stone, the result would be that his horse would be placed last, and his jockey fined at the discretion of the stewards. That being the state of things, an owner would, of course, have to determine for himself what course he should pursue. It so happens that out of the three gentlemen who are referred to in the article published in the *Poona Observer*, two of them, Colonel Wise and Captain Humphrey, occupied the dual position of stewards as well as owners, whereas Major Hogg was a steward only. I will deal first with the case of Colonel Wise and Captain Humphrey, because indirectly it affects the case of my client. It has been said in more places than one that being stewards as well as owners they ought to have set on one side altogether their interests as owners, and considered only their duties as stewards. I dissent from that proposition altogether, and maintain that if a man occupies the dual position of steward and owner, then in every instance in which the question is likely to arise concerning the horse of which he is the owner or concerning a race in which he is interested, it is his duty to efface himself altogether as a steward, and not to efface himself as an owner. The precise converse of the proposition which has been elsewhere laid down is the true one. If such were not the rule followed, it would be perfectly impossible for owners to fill the capacity of stewards at all. You would not find men to do the work. It is not the rule which is followed either in England or here. I perfectly agree that a man who occupies the dual position of owner and steward, is duty is to efface himself altogether as an owner and think only of his duties as a steward. This is a point on which I ask your worship to differ from H. E. the Governor in Council. I say that that is an entire misconception of the duties of a man who occupies the dual position; and I will prove it by the rules of the Western India Turf Club. If these rules are to go for anything in the guidance of stewards and owners then I say that the only way in the course indicated there to men occupying the dual position. I think I am justified in saying that at the time when this resolution was penned or approved of by H. E. in Council, he did not consider the question with that care which my client has a right to expect.

The magistrate.—But that resolution is not before me, and I take it that it is my duty in deciding this case not at all to bear in mind opinions that have been formed by any other persons. I have simply to form my own opinion from the facts of the case.

Mr. Craigie.—I shall ask your worship to do so, and in order to assist your worship in doing so, I would direct your attention to rule 23 of the W. I. Turf Club, relating to the management of that institution. I quote that rule in order to show that if any question arose with regard to the weights in the Pony Derby, it was to be decided by the stewards of the club, and their decision was to be final. Rules 27 and 28 clearly indicate to an owner the course which he ought to pursue when he occupies the dual position of owner and steward. Rule 27 says: 'In the event of any of the stewards being interested in any referred or disputed case, such steward shall not enter into a consideration of the question, and the remaining stewards shall (for this occasion only) call in an equal number of gentlemen (members of the club if possible) to act in the place of the stewards who are interested.' Rule 28 is as follows:—"Owners of horses are not debarred from being stewards, but they must not give an opinion in any case in which their own horses are concerned, and the remaining stewards can call, in if necessary, any gentlemen (members of the Turf Club if possible) to assist them for that occasion only." This is not the view which has been taken in the resolution issued by what is called the Committee of Inquiry, nor is it the view taken by H. E. in Council, as is shown quite clearly by the fourth paragraph of his resolution. Whether His Excellency was aware of the rules 27 and 28 I do not know. But it is a very difficult thing to believe that if he had been aware of them he could have come to the conclusion which is evidenced by the resolution. I submit that in this case no one would dispute the fact that an owner would have been perfectly justified in adopting the course which these gentlemen have adopted with regard to the ponies which they owned in this race; and that if they had been owners only, and not stewards as well as owners, no sort of exception could have been taken to their conduct. The exception rests entirely upon the fact that they were stewards, as well as owners, and therefore I say it is of the utmost importance in coming to a conclusion in this case to ascertain how that fact really affects the question at issue. I say that if it could have been shown that they had made use of their position as stewards in any way to influence the decision of the question affecting them as owners, that circumstance would have been a very good ground for complaint against them on the score of dishonourable conduct. But where they have, as in this case, kept entirely aloof from the stewards, and acted in the matter just as if they were owners and owners only, without being stewards, I submit that the course which they adopted was, under the circumstances, the proper one. If they had been owners only, and not stewards, and had raised this question before going to the scales on the day of the races, they before going is, that they would have been snubbed; probability would have been told that they were suggesting difficulties where no difficulties existed, and would have been better to go to the scales and weigh that they had let their pony carry 7st. 12lb. in to put at 7st 12lb.—the risk of being disqualified. The race, and run kind of answer which would have been given. There was no sort of reason why any one should step out of his way to bring why any one should stewards what he, possibly to the notice of the to be an error. Let us suppose, erroneously, conceives either Colonel Wise or those for a moment that written a letter to the Captain Humphrey had to his notice, informing secretary bringing this fact that their pony ought to him that they considered 9st., and asking him to call a meeting of the stewards in order him to call a meeting of the impossible that to consider it. It is not at all would have been: "I am not going to call a meeting of the stewards to consider this question. The terms are set out plainly enough in the pocket-book which has been issued, and the weight which your pony has got to carry is 9st. If you think otherwise, raise the question at the scales when the stewards assemble. I am not going to send all over Poona, two, three, and five miles, to collect the stewards to consider this trumpery question." I will now refer your worship to one more rule only. Rule 73 says: "Particulars should be given in the starting declarations as to the colour, class, and name of the horse, as also the name and colours of the rider, and the weight to be carried." In this particular case I believe that in the starting declarations of the ponies belonging to these gentlemen the weights were not given, and therefore that rule was not complied with. But I may mention that although the rule here is perfectly plain in black and white, yet it is nevertheless a fact that it is frequently disregarded. It is not stringently enforced, and not a single race meeting passes without starting declarations being sent in, and without the particulars required by the rule being filled in. Of course, if it could be shown that the object of not filling in the declaration was a fraudulent one, that would have been a very important circumstance. But unless it could be shown that the omission was made with some fraudulent purpose, you will not attach to it any importance at all. I shall prove that Major Hogg, who has very great experience in racing—he has been an owner of horses, he has managed horses for other gentlemen, and he has been a steward in many race meetings—has frequently had opportunities of seeing starting declarations without these particulars being filled in. I may call your attention to the fact that leaving out the weight in the starting declarations could not possibly have given the owners of these horses any advantage. It would not prevent the question being raised on the following day at the scales. If they had really any intention, as was imputed in this article, to deceive the world, they ought not to have done, and probably would have done, would be to fill in the weight in the starting declarations at 9st. and then, when they came to the scales on the following day, to weigh out at 7st. 12lb. Under any fraudulent intention the performance of his duties as steward altogether separate and distinct from the performance of his duties as owner. But I say that, however anxious a man may be to deal justly and impartially with the questions which concern his own personal interest, it is not in human nature that he should beable to prevent himself from being influenced by some sort of bias; and therefore his proper course, when any such question arises, would be to keep aloof altogether in his capacity as steward, and to allow his brother-stewards to deal with it. Now, this is a very important question. It has been dealt with in the resolution which has been issued by the stewards of the meeting, and, I am very sorry to say, it has also been dealt with in the resolution issued by H. E. the Governor in Council. (The stewards' resolution, which has already appeared, was here read.) I do not know the names of the gentlemen who constituted the meeting referred to in that resolution, but I do say, with all deference to their opinion in the matter, that they do not appear to have taken a correct view of the duty of those who are like-wise a steward. They appear to think that if a question arises in a race in which the owner is interested, it is his business as steward immediately to raise that question, and bring it before his brother-stewards to be dealt with.

The magistrate.—How will the opinion of these gentlemen affect the case before me? I cannot decide whether their opinion was correct or incorrect. The question for consideration is simply whether the article is defamatory or not.

Mr. Craigie.—That, no doubt, is the question, and my point has a direct bearing on it. After the stewards' resolution, one was issued by Government. (The resolution was here read). In the first place, this resolution does not mention any names or particulars at all.

The magistrate.—I cannot deal with this resolution in any way, Mr. Craigie.

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The magistrate.—Major Hogg has a perfect right, I take it, to apply to His Excellency in Council.

Mr. Craigie.—Yes, but Major Hogg had already taken proceedings before this resolution was issued, He preferred to apply to your worship, and it is not to be expected that he would complicate matters by sending in an application, as your worship has suggested, to H. E. in Council. Nor is it his intention to adopt any such proceeding. Major Hogg has taken the only course open to him, that is to say, within a few hours of the newspaper libel he instructed his legal advisers to take proceedings.

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Mr. Craigie.—No, I do not ask you to deal with it, because I am perfectly certain that if I asked your worship to do anything of the kind, you would not do so.

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Mr. Craigie.—What I have to do is to call your worship's attention to this passage in the Government resolution in which the Governor in Council says that "he must yet express a great confidence that those officers, whose names should have been a guarantee to all that the utmost fairness would be ensured in the conduct of the race meeting, should have regarded their interests as owners or backers of ponies, or other personal motives, as secondary to the duties of the trust which they had undertaken, and have thus caused their reputation to be freely canvassed by the public and by the newspapers." Now, this issue of resolution of that kind, under such a high authority, is likely to carry very great weight with any one who forms an opinion on this subject, and the opinion which is indicated in that paragraph is that in cases where a man occupies the dual position of owner and steward, his duty is to efface himself altogether as an owner and think only of his duties as a steward. This is a point on which I ask your worship to differ from H. E. the Governor in Council. I say that that is an entire misconception of the duties of a man who occupies the dual position; and I will prove it by the rules of the Western India Turf Club. If these rules are to go for anything in the guidance of stewards and owners then I say that the only way in the course indicated there to men occupying the dual position. I think I am justified in saying that at the time when this resolution was penned or approved of by H. E. in Council, he did not consider the question with that care which my client has a right to expect.

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I submit that in this case no one would dispute the fact that an owner would have been perfectly justified in adopting the course which these gentlemen have adopted with regard to the ponies which they owned in this race; and that if they had been owners only, and not stewards as well as owners, no sort of exception could have been taken to their conduct. The exception rests entirely upon the fact that they were stewards, as well as owners, and therefore I say it is of the utmost importance in coming to a conclusion in this case to ascertain how that fact really affects the question at issue. I say that if it could have been shown that they had made use of their position as stewards in any way to influence the decision of the question affecting them as owners, that circumstance would have been a very good ground for complaint against them on the score of dishonourable conduct. But where they have, as in this case, kept entirely aloof from the stewards, and acted in the matter just as if they were owners and owners only, without being stewards, I submit that the course which they adopted was, under the circumstances, the proper one. If they had been owners only, and not stewards, and had raised this question before going to the scales on the day of the races, the before going is, that they would have been snubbed; probability would have been told that they were suggesting difficulties where no difficulties existed, and would have been better to go to the scales and weigh that they had let their pony carry 7st. 12lb. in to put at 7st 12lb.—the risk of being disqualified. The race, and run kind of answer which would have been given. There was no sort of reason why any one should stewards what he, possibly to the notice of the to be an error. 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Rule 73 says: "Particulars should be given in the starting declarations as to the colour, class, and name of the horse, as also the name and colours of the rider, and the weight to be carried." In this particular case I believe that in the starting declarations of the ponies belonging to these gentlemen the weights were not given, and therefore that rule was not complied with. But I may mention that although the rule here is perfectly plain in black and white, yet it is nevertheless a fact that it is frequently disregarded. It is not stringently enforced, and not a single race meeting passes without starting declarations being sent in, and without the particulars required by the rule being filled in. Of course, if it could be shown that the object of not filling in the declaration was a fraudulent one, that would have been a very important circumstance. But unless it could be shown that the omission was made with some fraudulent purpose, you will not attach to it any importance at all. I shall prove that Major Hogg, who has very great experience in racing—he has been an owner of horses, he has managed horses for other gentlemen, and he has been a steward in many race meetings—has frequently had opportunities of seeing starting declarations without these particulars being filled in. I may call your attention to the fact that leaving out the weight in the starting declarations could not possibly have given the owners of these horses any advantage. It would not prevent the question being raised on the following day at the scales. If they had really any intention, as was imputed in this article, to deceive the world, they ought not to have done, and probably would have done, would be to fill in the weight in the starting declarations at 9st. and then, when they came to the scales on the following day, to weigh out at 7st. 12lb. 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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 11.

FRENCH Rentes in Paris are quoted ¼ lower at 108¼, but the usual London Stock Exchange quotations are unaltered in every particular.

The General Produce markets also come unchanged.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed firm, the sales being 10,000 bales, including 1,200 Surats. Spot prices were the same, but Americans to arrive 1-32d. higher. To-day's market is called quiet, Surats quieter, sales 7,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats, prices unaltered. In New York ready Mid-Uplands remain at 10 cents, but February shipment has to-day declined 10 points to 10·20 cents per lb. This movement may be taken as an indication that the Washington Agricultural Bureau's report is more favourable than was anticipated, although we must confess we should have interpreted it less hopefully. The percentage of condition is put at 74 11-16, which, although better than the 68 per cent. at which the crop was estimated at this time last year, shows a decided falling off from the 82½ per cent. of September, and certainly does not favour a maximum crop of more than 6¼ millions.

We subjoin the usual weekly comparison of the statistical position with the two previous years. The visible supply has increased during the week by 76,000 bales, but is still nearly 200,000 bales less than the same time last year, and only 30,000 bales more than the previous year, when the price of Mid-Uplands was exactly 1d. per lb. higher. The limited demand for the Continent is still a prominent feature, as may be observed from the exports from the United States, the Continent having only taken since 1st September 53,000 as against 146,000 last year and 213,000 bales for Liverpool.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Week's receipts	203,000	226,000	204,000
,, Exports to U. K.	39,000	38,000	56,000
,, ,, Continent	25,000	36,000	38, 00
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	626,000	719,000	678,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	213,000	112,000	214,000
,, ,, Cont. ,,	53,000	146,000	85,000
,, Stock in the Ports	362,000	519,000	358,000
Saturday's receipts	32,000	34,000	33,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 10th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Total supply of all kinds	1,560,000	1,755,850	1,530,200
,, ,, Surats	5,7,000	393,810	575,310

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	504,000	554,750	436,990
,, London	67,000	44,000	81,500
American afloat	110,0 0	30,000	114,000
East Indian ,,	33,000	53,000	103,000
	714,000	681,750	735,490
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 11-16d.	6d.	6 11-16d.
,, Good Fair Dholleras	4 3-16d.	4½d.	4½d.
Difference	1½ d.	1½d.	1 13-16d

Our local market remains dull and in every way unchanged. At first the Bureau report was looked upon as in favour of higher prices, but buyers did not seem disposed to come to the front, and no movement has resulted, nor are any transactions for export reported.

WHEAT is steady at previous prices.

LINSEED is still in strong demand, and the price has been advanced to Rs. 6-4 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are the same ; devoid of any turn for the better. The s.s. Thorndale, now in harbour, is reported fixed for Dunkirk at 20s., giving time up to 20th November. The Liverpool ready rates are still 13s. 9d. to 15s. per ton.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods are very quiet, and we are not likely to see anything doing until the Dewali bargains are made. The shipments from the U. K. for India during September, as advised by Reuter, show full supplies of all descriptions both for Bombay and Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.—Rates have been weak, with a decline of 1-32d. all round. The banks are now experiencing a much larger demand for remittance than there are export bills offering, and this will probably become still more marked in the course of the next few weeks, when our import trade will be more active. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7¼ to 17-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 1-16d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7⅛	,,
Credits do. do.	1s. 7 13-32d.	,,
Francs do. do.	2·03	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady, but not active at unchanged prices. Fours Rs. 99 1-16, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 102¼.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombays are in demand at Rs. 762½. Spinning Mill shares are weak and again lower. Empress are back to Rs. 780, Framjee Petits to Rs. 700, Manockjee Petits to Rs. 1,175. Bombay-Burmah Trading Company's shares are Rs. 25 lower at Rs. 4,800.

BOMBAY BILLAND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	762½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	350
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ do.	£25
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	99

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do.	
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-0	do.	50

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	755
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	14	3-16

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	800	1,000	000	93	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	18¾	540
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	11½d
Alfred Mad'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	17½p.s.	490
AllianceCotton & Silk Manuig. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	760
Bhowanygur Mills	4,8 0	100	100	..	30
Bombay United	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	960
BudneaMf'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	..	500	..	240
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs 30	690
Connaught Mills	840	500	100	..	155
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 30	700
D. Spinning	000	2,000	all	nil	387½
Empress S. & W. Co.	130	500	all	Rs.37½	790
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	5 00	25	705
Golam Babe S. Co.	1,000	500	5..	20	510
Gordon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	980
Hindustan	1,200	1,...	1,...	..	535
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	60	700
Hydrabadi Spinning Co	700	1,...	1,.0	Rs. 70	1,230
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 20	520
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	600	1,000	all	..	325
James Greaves Mills.	1,100	500	600	..	400
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	60	500	5..	Rs. 55	59½
Jewraj Bhalioo	1,000	1,000	1,00	Rs 40	1,185
Khandalah	750	1,000	1,00	Rs 30	715
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	905
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	10	Rs. 5	130
Madras United	350	1,..	1,00	160p.s.	3,100xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,00	Rs. 35	810
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,175
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	Rs. 9	220
Morarjee Gocu das	1,050	1,000	1,00	Rs. 65	1,190xd
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	710
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,00	Rs. 45	960 xd
Oriental	4,...	625	625	Rs. 15	550 xd
Parsil S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,000	400	40	Rs. 14	215
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	61	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	30	177½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,...	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	1,500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,00	1,000	Rs 70	1,430
Soondercias	7	1,00	1,000		740
Southern India	5	500	500*	Rs. 20	420xd
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Victoria Mills	55	1,000	1,00	Rs. 35	600
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	750

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 7th October as compared with that for the 23rd September :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 23. Rs. A. P.	Oct. 7. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	41,56,351 4 4	41,56,351 4 4
Treasury Balance	1,73,68,973 11 0	1,63,21,919 5 1
Other Deposits	2,14,54,039 6 5	2,40,64,234 15 4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,72,129 8 7	5,71,882 12 8
Sundries	12,40,652 11 2	12,91,345 7 3
Rs.	6,46,95,156 9 6	6,64,08,733 12 8

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	75,80,992 0 0	73,16,792 0 0
Other authorized Investments	29,87,682 8 0	29,86,655 0 0
Loans on Gov't. Securities	86,06,513 8 6	86,31,648 14 3
Credits on do.	1,80 5 0	75,56,967 12 10
Bills Discounted	75,5.. 1	1,00,85,776 10 6
Balance with other Banks	1,48,79,418	8,18,081 9 4
Bullion	8,42,259 11 2	92,384 12 11
Dead Stock	31,634 4 6	11 10
Stamps	11,81,005 0 5	11,84,9..
Sundries	8,387 14 0	8,368 4 ..
Cash at Head Office	6,28,649 0 2	6,29,182 12 1
Do. at Branches	4,39,74,932 7 10	94,71,422 4 6
	1,37,20,223 1 8	1,16,80,036 15 8
Rs.	6,46,95,156 9 6	6,64,08,733 12 8

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 11.

Elliot, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to Poona.
Richards, Captain, R. A., on duty, to Rawal Pindee.
Cruickshank, Major, H. E., on leave, to Matheran.
Corker, Surg.. from leave to Rawal Pindee.

OCTOBER 12.

Brown, Lieut., 8th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Nusserabad.
Jones, Lieut., 1st Grenadiers N. I., on duty, to Malegaon.
Price, Lieut., on duty, to Malegaon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major M. R. Wyer, Offg. Comdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 13, 1884.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-Quarters this day (Monday) the 13th instant, at 5 p.m., sharp. All members are requested to attend.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 15th inst., at 9 p.m., sharp.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

Poona, October 10.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

16th Regt N I—Major J T Carauthers, Wing Officer (Offg Wing Comdr 13th N I) to be Wing Comdr vice Col Trevor deceased.

17th Regt N I—Surgn W H Burke, M B, to officiate in medical charge, during the absence of Surgn Bull, on furlough or until further orders.

20th Regt N I—Capt A W C Bell, S C, Wing Officer and Offg Wing Comdr 28th N I, to officiate as Wing Comdr, vice Capt Leckie, offg as 2nd in Command.

Major J B Lawrence, S C, (on Genl Duty Ahmedabad) is attached to the 8th N I, for duty.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that :—

I An exchange of Batteries has been sanctioned between Major J F Brough, No 7 Battery 1st Bgde London Divn and Major W H Auchinleck, No 1 Batty 1st Bgde London Divn, R A.

II An exchange of Batteries has been sanctioned between Lieut G Wright, I Batty 1st Bgde and Lieut P J R Crampton, O Batty, 4th Bgde R A.

III Lieut Wright will proceed to Barrackpore for duty with his new Battery.

To the list of time-expired medical officers published in G O C No 393 of the 26th Sep 1884, add the name of Surgn-Major W B Chamber.

In G O C No 410 of the 3rd Oct, 1884, detailing officers for the Garrison Class on the 1st proximo, expunge the name of Lieut H Kirwan, 21st Regt N I and insert that of Lieut H L Custance (Royal Highlanders) 28th Regt N I.

Erratum—In G O C No 411 of the 3rd Oct 1884, for "Surgn Major E Wilkes" read "Bgde Surgn W O'Halloran."

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the dates specified.

Bgdr Genl A. L. Annesley, H. P. late 11th Hussars, Adjt Genl, 9th Oct 1884.

Col C S Sturt, Infantry Comdt 7th Regt N I 8th Oct 1884.

Major W F Prideaux, S C, Political Agent 2nd Class, 29th Sept 1884.

Capt G H W O Sullivan R E Adjt and Supt of Instruction, Sappers and Miners, 8th Oct 1884.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence :—16th Regt N. I.—Col W G Trevor, (S C) to Bombay on medical certificate from the 15th Aug to the 8th Oct 1884 under the furlough rules of 1884.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,

OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated ; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application

C. MARCKS & Co.

43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

VEALE—October 7, at Dharwar, the wife of Sergt. C. Veale, R.E., P.W.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BURROWS—GREAVES—October 11, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, William George Edward Burrowes, eldest son of Mr. W. Burrows, of Bromley, Kent, to Annie Maria Craig Greaves, eldest daughter of Mr. H. Greaves, of Rochester, Kent.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LESLIE—September 27, at Meerut, the wife of Lieut. William C. C. Leslie, H. M.'s 18th R. I. Regiment, and late of H. M.'s 84th Regiment, of a daughter.

WOODHOUSE—October 5, at Murree, the wife of Captain H. O. Woodhouse, 9th Bengal Infantry, of a son.

BUCKLAND—October 7, at Darjeeling, the wife of C. E. Buckland, B.C.S., of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1884.

THE Colonial Office has made another step in its characteristically deliberate progress towards the annexation of so much of New Guinea as is not under the sovereignty of Holland. Orders have been sent to the commodore of the Australian station to proceed there with his squadron, and to proclaim a British protectorate over the south coast and the adjacent islands. When this has been done, there will be no vacant ground in New Guinea to provoke the colonizing enterprise of our neighbours. The Dutch claim the western half of the island, whatever it may be worth to them ; over the north-eastern and the eastern coasts British sovereignty was proclaimed ten years ago, and the protectorate which is about to be established on the southern coast will virtually put us in possession of so much of the island as could still be deemed to be No Man's Land—except the inhabitants.' And this, it will be remembered, is that part of New Guinea which was informally annexed by the Queensland Government about eighteen months since. It is the part lying nearest to the coast of Queensland, the most northerly point of which, Cape York, is only eighty miles distant.

How far the protectorate will be a reality, and whether or not there will be limitations distinguishing it from an actual annexation, remains to be seen. Lord Derby moves cautiously and not always consistently, and the fact that the Colonial Office forbids settlement in New Guinea, for the present, seems to indicate that he is not quite sure if an effective occupation of the island will be a wise measure. Still, it is easy to see that the annexation—if it is to be an annexation—is not the work of the Colonial Office. Our Colonial Empire finds the sources of its growth not in Downing-street, but in the colonies themselves. The Queensland Government, by an Act which no doubt was *ultra vires*, but which was capable of justification upon grounds both of policy and of necessity, annexed the territory in question eighteen months ago. The act was premature, and that was all. It was certain to be repeated in some form soon or late, and if it has come soon, so much the more complete is the justification of the aims of the Colonial Government, however faulty their actual procedure may have been. We shall not have long to wait before learning in what way the responsibilities arising out of our protectorate will be discharged, and upon whom they will be made to rest. The view of the Home Government a year or so since was that the expenses attached to the assumption of sovereignty over the unappropriated portion of New Guinea could not be borne by Queensland, the colony which had annexed it. Queensland is a new colony, with resources too small to justify its Government in taking upon themselves so heavy a burden as such an acquisition as this might prove to be. Hence Lord Derby's suggestion of federation as a preparatory step to the extension of their territory. The colonies as a whole might be entrusted with responsibilities which would certainly prove onerous for one of them, and that, with one exception, the least wealthy of all. If the people of Australia, Lord Derby pointed out, wanted New Guinea, "the most practical step they could take, which would most facilitate any operation of the kind and diminish the responsibilities of the mother-country, would be the confederation of these colonies in one united whole, powerful enough to undertake and to carry through tasks for which no one colony is at present sufficient." Little more than a year has passed since this despatch was written, and the movement for Australian confederation has gone forward in the interval at a surprising pace. Since then there has been the Conference at Sydney, at which the bases of a modified scheme of confederation were agreed to ; and yet more recently we have heard Mr. Gladstone's declaration that Her Majesty's Government would not oppose a Bill for giving legislative effect to the decisions of the Sydney Conference. Every day, indeed, Australian politicians are confronted with the necessity of inter-colonial union for inter-colonial purposes. Two instances of this are given to-day in our summary of Australian news. The fact that an Inter-colonial Sanitary Conference has been held at Sydney reminds us that a cluster of colonies cannot well go each its own way in the matter of sanitary legislation—that there are sanitary requirements common to them all which can only be met by common action. Mr. Service's letter to the Premiers of the various colonies, urgently asking them to prepare Bills excluding French criminals from the colonies, is another case in point. Isolated action in a matter of this kind would be of little value. It is one of a whole class of cases which, under a federal régime, would come within the sphere of Dominion legislation as distinct from Provincial. Meantime the colonists may congratulate themselves upon the distinct advance which the movement for confederation has made. The colonies have shown great eagerness to unite for the purpose of annexing New Guinea and bearing the cost of a protectorate over the island. It is not likely to be long before they are able to unite for larger and better purposes.

THE newspaper war that has been going on for some months in Europe is an extraordinary spectacle. It is strange to find Republican France and Imperial Germany uniting together in invectives against England, and hinting not indistinctly at the possibility of a continental coalition against the British Empire, as if France had at last given up her hopes of regaining Alsace and Lorraine, and could unite in alliance with the Power that had inflicted on her the humiliation of 1870. The fact is that the feeling against England consists in great part of envy against a country divided by the sea from the great military nations of the continent, which by its insular position can escape the burden of conscription, and yet exercises great power in continental questions, without having that power based on the palpable foundation of two or three million of soldiers. How is it, continental writers ask themselves, that a nation which could only put in the field some two hundred thousand regular soldiers manages to hold together the largest empire that has been known in the history of the world, and to exert more influence on the course of events in this planet than Emperors whose orders are obeyed by millions of armed men? For, although it is surmised that the British Empire may be a bubble that would easily burst, it is generally agreed that, until it has been reduced by a combined attack, it will go on overshadowing the greater part of the earth and arrogantly interfering with the rights of other nations. Not long since the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* published an article on the intolerable predominance of England. "England," it was urged, "is plainly about to abandon her position behind the scenes at Cairo and assume a protectorate over Egypt, which will only be the preliminary to its formal and final incorporation with the British Empire, and thus England will have nearly completed the chief links of the gigantic chain—Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Egypt, the Suez Canal, Aden, India, China—which insular supremacy has been diligently endeavouring to coil round the body of old Europe since the beginning of the last century. With Friedlich List we admit the great national virtues and the civilising capacity of England, but with him also we protest against her monopolising the trade of the world, converting the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean into English lakes, and appropriating the capital of continental nations."

Such sentiments have been expressed by the German press for the last six months, and latterly an alliance between France and Germany against England has been a favourite, if a fanciful, idea with the writers who lead Berlin public opinion. Every effort is made to induce the French to look with favour on the seductive prospect, by enumerating the advantages which would accrue to them from any weakening of the power or diminution of the empire of Britain. "A halo of glory," says the siren voice of the *Cologne Gazette*, "would encircle once more the brow of France, if she succeeded in crushing under her feet this England, whose presumption knows no limits, and which still at this moment, after having tried in vain grossly to impose upon Europe, dismisses with extreme rudeness the delegates of the Great Powers. The English believe themselves unassailable in their island, and they imagine that their navy is invincible. But France and Germany have only to join together for united action, and British pride will change into confusion. The English are too good traders to allow matters to come to an armed struggle. A war would end for them in an amicable division of British colonies among the Great Powers." Such are the invitations that Germany holds out to France. Nor have they been received with entire disfavour by the French press. For it must be remembered that they were particularly well-timed. Since the Egyptian expedition the feverish activity of France has brought her into collision with English interests in every quarter of the world. The prospect of a war between France and China has naturally been most disagreeable to the nation that engrosses far the largest portion of Chinese trade, and has most to apprehend from war and anarchy on the coasts of the Celestial Empire. Moved by this feeling, the English press has unmercifully criticised the conduct of the French Admiral in the attack upon Foochow, and represented the bombardment of the arsenal as an act of simple barbarism. These violent and unjustified criticisms have been resented by the whole French press, and some French writers in their fit of momentary passion seemed inclined to accept the hand of friendship held out by Germany. In fact, it seemed that public opinion in France was veering round to the old national hatred of England, which had for a time been obliterated by the deadlier hatred of Germany produced by the invasion of 1870. Indeed, there were many offensive expressions used by English newspaper writers. No English writer should have wantonly exasperated the feelings of a nation that has been at peace and occasionally in alliance with us since the beginning of the century, by expressing in print his sentiment that without England Germany would never have got Alsace and Lorraine. Such insults to the susceptibilities of a high-spirited nation are as impolitic as they are unmannerly, and this particular observation had not even the truth to recommend it. Remarks on the cruelty of French operations in China and Madagascar provoked obvious retorts about the bombardment of Alexandria ; and it is no wonder that a French comic paper represents John Bull as sitting by the banks of the Nile and learning from the alligators therein to weep crocodile tears over the destruction of life at Foochow. There is no doubt that the want of sobriety in the London press had excited a large amount of antipathy on the other side of the Channel, which was expressed with even less reserve by the excitable Gallic journalists. A pamphlet lately published in Paris under the name of "Sus l'Angleterre," and purporting to proceed from a correspondent of the *New York Herald*, had evidently been framed to satisfy the sentiment of the hour, and seems to have been read with avidity by the populace of the French capital. The pamphlet professed to contain the opinions of an eminent statesman who wished to unite the three Emperors with France in a coalition against Great Britain, the common enemy of the world. The coalition was to be supported by America and the Irish malcontents, and would increase the territory of all who took part in it, when its work had been done and the huge fabric of the British Empire had been demolished. Russia was to get India, Germany would be satisfied with Holland, France with Belgium, Austria would advance her frontiers to Salonica, and the United States would annex Canada. Such is the redistribution of the world advocated by the eminent statesman whose opinions are supposed to be expressed in this amusing production of French or American origin. The first step in the direction of the partition of the British Empire was to be made by the meeting of the three Emperors, who were to concert with France measures for an attack upon the English position in Egypt. The popularity of such a brochure as this is interesting as showing the sentiments of a large fraction of the French populace, and giving in ridiculously exaggerated form the ideas that have been cherished by some irresponsible French journalists.

But there are signs that the temporary exasperation against England is subsiding, and that the literary and other leaders of France are beginning to recognize the fact that it is very impolitic to prefer the pleasure of hurling bitter recriminations across the Channel to the solid advantages that might be derived from the restoration of the old *entente cordiale* between the nations. The *Journal des Débats*, although by no means inclined, as a rule, to look favourably upon English policy, refuses to allow that there is any strong feeling of national hatred against England to be found in the heart of the French nation. "The interests of France and England," says one of their leader writers, "have never been exactly identical, even at the time when there was the closest alliance between the two countries. They are at this moment more divergent than they have been at other periods, partly because France in 1882 committed the fault of isolating herself from England, partly because England attempts to derive from this mistake unjust and excessive consequences. But there is a great distance between these passing sentiments of displeasure, and the resurrection of the old national hatred." The French are beginning to see more and more clearly that, as the project of an anti-English coalition originated in Germany and in the German newspapers supported by Bismarck, it must necessarily be looked upon with the greatest suspicion. It is recognized that the policy of that great statesman for the last decade has been to encourage France in attempts at colonial extension, partly because glory and gain secured in more distant parts of the world might perhaps prevent the wound inflicted by the Treaty of Frankfort from rankling too bitterly, and partly in the hope that the clashing with English interests that was sure to ensue would isolate France from the one Great Power that was inclined to give the most friendly support to her Republic. The first desired result does not seem to have been accomplished, France is still resolved patiently to bide her time, but never to despair of recovering eventually her lost European territory. But if African and Asiatic conquests have not yet made France forget her European defeat, they have certainly brought about a great deal of jealousy between her and Great Britain. That this jealousy should not be unnecessarily embittered to the satisfaction of the enemies of both countries must be the earnest wish of sober-minded statesmen on both sides of the Channel. "England and France," says a French writer, "could rejoice envious and malicious Europe by offering to the gallery the spectacle of their angers, of their recriminations, of their misunderstandings, if not of open war. This particular pleasure is one which should be refused in good time. One hour of reflection would suffice to secure escape from the greatest calamity of modern times."

HOWEVER doubtful the prospects of the weather might have appeared at the beginning of last week, there can now be no question that the south-west monsoon has come to an end. Since the 5th instant there has been no rain at Bombay. The last rain registered at Surat was on the 4th instant, when nearly three-quarters of an inch fell ; at Rutnagherry it was on the 9th, when one and three-quarter inches fell ; and at Karwar the rains ended with a mere shower on the 8th. If the date of the winding up of the monsoon be fixed according to the method we suggested a fortnight ago, namely, by watching for the reversal of the barometric gradient between the north and the south, then the monsoon must be considered to have ended on the 7th ; for on that day the barometric reading at Kurrachee rose above that at Cochin, and it has remained higher ever since. The barometer over the whole of Western India is now considerably above the average, and has been so ever since the 4th instant. Throughout the past week the wind has been steadily either more north or more east than usual ; and yesterday a north-east wind with a high temperature made the climate of Bombay more like that of an inland station than of the island of ducks ; indeed, the air was so dry as to cause a crispness of paper and curling up of book backs, more characteristic of the Deccan during April than of Bombay during October. From the 1st to the 8th of this month the temperature in Bombay was almost steadily below the average, and the days were pleasantly cool ; but since the 8th the temperature has at mid-day gone up above the average, although towards night and in the early morning it has been cooler than usual for this season. The occurrence of a high barometer, a low temperature, and a north-east wind so early in the season does not bear favourably on the prospects of October rain in the Southern Mahratta Country ; and it is noticeable from the meteorological reports that the good rain is occurring further south, namely, in Mysore and the eastern portions of Malabar. Still it is quite possible that a favourable change may take place before November.

MYSORE NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCT. 6.

ALTHOUGH there are just now questions of very serious import to engage public attention here, lighter topics naturally float to the surface, and for fifty persons whom you might find discussing the present fiscal and agricultural situation, you may fairly count upon a hundred who display a lively interest in the issues of our matrimonial breach of promise case and the social incidents of the Dusserah Durbar and State Ball. I take my case accordingly, and shall deal first with the minor matters which take precedence among subjects of conversation at all our social gatherings. Our matrimonial *cause célèbre* is regarded as a perfect *bonne bouche* in the way of popular chit-chat ; and although you are in imminent danger of sliding into a slippery position in discussing it, you are sure to find folk greedy enough to go snacks with you on almost any terms. In military mess circles you will find no difficulty in meeting with "officers and gentlemen" prepared to offer you odds as to the probable upshot of the suit one way or the other, there being as many ready to back the plaintiff as would stake money on the other side ; so that it would puzzle the most expert bookmaker to fix upon the "favourite." Nor is the interest in the case confined to Bangalore, for I chance to know that there has been an extraordinary run on the issues of the local "daily" in which the court proceedings are reported, the demand being made from all parts of India, in some instances by wire. This has necessitated a reprint of the newspaper reports in pamphlet form, copies of which are being disposed of at fancy prices. The man, woman, or youth—for even youngsters share a morbid interest in the affair—who can retail any kind of information connected with the parties to the suit is received with open arms and voted a very entertaining individual if he can keep the ball rolling longer than the rest. The latest thing out takes the form of a telegram from Lieutenant K. M. Foss, now at Meerut, in which he corroborates Captain Sherwood's assertion as to his being unacquainted with any member of the Sherwood family. Mr. Foss at the same time states that he has officially reported the defendant for having made use of his name in connection with the case, when he (King) must have known perfectly well that Mr. Foss had no personal acquaintance with the Sherwoods, and had never been in Bangalore for more than a week. This communication was made public in one of the local papers, and by way of rejoinder Lieutenant King has explained that the reference to Mr. Foss was justified by the occurrence of the following passage in one of Miss Sherwood's letters read in court :—"We had such fun with Mr. Foss to-day. He gave me a new name—'The Snow Queen.'" The parties will appear in court again on the 11th instant, when counsel for the prosecution will make his final speech. Judgment will probably be delivered within a week after that date. In the event of the decision being given against the defendant, I am told that the plaintiffs intend taking the matter into the criminal court.

Of the Dusserah festivities, there is really very little worth recounting, and that little has reference only to one or two edifying circumstances which will serve to give your readers a passing insight into the under currents of social life here. I should premise my remarks by saying that representatives of the press are far from being "courted and caressed" at the enlightened court of Mysore, and that unless they are prepared to assume the *rôle* of court flatterers for the nonce, or at least consent to be silent as to sundry fantastic pranks they see played around the youthful Maharajah by certain self-appointed "lords and ladies in waiting on His Highness," newspaper writers must be content to do their work under great disadvantages. A correspondent of one of the local papers has pointed out that "the Dusserah Durbar, as at present conducted, would appear to be utilized by a small clique to return courtesies, repay obligations, and ensure gratitude for favours prospective ;" and the result is that royal favours are but partially distributed, and have become the monopoly of an "upper set" whom one of your contemporaries here has styled a "select board of alien Turveydrops who are a law unto themselves in the matter of social deportment and the arrangement of draperies, and whose practice of the attractive art of attitudinising in public fairly transcends the narrow limits that separate the sublime from the ridiculous." It is the Turveydrops who conduct all State ceremonials in Mysore, and they contrive to keep their "set" well to the front, leaving all others in the background or nowhere. As yet the young Prince has betrayed no signs of a desire to be released from the leading-strings held by his Board of Deportment.

As to details, I need say no more than that the main features of the Durbar and Dusserah Ball partook of the nature of the gaieties commemorated in one of Aliph Cheem's *Lays of Ind*, wherein we read of how things were arranged on a certain similar occasion, when—

A Rajah had all the cantonment invited
To feast in his palace,
Where "the whole of the station" were assembled
—in the Rajah's pavilion of State,
Exclaiming, "Oh my ! what a beautiful fête !"
And when, in compliance with previous tutorings—
The Rajah he bowed, and he bowed, and he bowed,
Shaking hands, as they came, with the whole of the crowd.

One incident, however, deserves to be specially singled out, and that is nothing more or less than a genuine Mysore bull fight, which was complacently witnessed by "fair women and brave men," who, under different circumstances, would have considered themselves bound to turn up the whites of their eyes at the sight. When the bovine combatants were made to face each other in the arena, they evinced a strong reluctance to come up to the scratch, but they soon got to hot work the moment a female companion was brought on the scene to excite their jealousy, and give them something tangible to fight for. And then, in the language of Aliph Cheem again, with one slight modification, there were to be seen—

—All the foot and the horse officers,
The Gunners and Staff Corps, so glorious in spurs,
The Resident, with his assistant—who all,
As is orthodox always, belonged to Bengal—
And matrons and spins last, but surely not least,
Declaring, *nem. con.*, 'twas a wonderful feast !

I was not myself an eye-witness of this edifying spectacle, but I tell the tale as it was told to me by one whom I have never had occasion to suspect of being given to romancing of any kind.

Before passing on to the more serious subjects referred to by the Dewan in his ministerial address to the representative assembly, I have just a word or two to say about the S. I. R. Meeting. The camp at Hebbal is larger than usual, and the competing teams more numerous, owing mainly to the concession of a free passage by rail by Government, and also to the fact that there are this time more prizes to be shot for than in any previous year. The 67th Foot and 43rd O. L. I. have been on the ground early, and have had brisk and steady practice. The former are the favourites for the Bangalore Cup. The 1st L.C. and R.A. teams have set their hearts on the Lloyd Lindsay, but the E. R.H.A. are set down as the probable winners. A novel feature this year

TELEGRAMS.

THE ZHOB VALLEY EXPEDITION.

SHAH JEHAN'S MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAKI THRO' DUKI, OCT. 11.

Shah Jehan appears to have visited the Bori valley a short time ago. The chiefs giving unsatisfactory assurances, he returned to Zhob. These chiefs have mostly come in to the British camp.

Sir Robert Sandeman has arrived. The General and the main body march in to-morrow.

Reconnaissances have been conducted to Mektar, beyond Anambar.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ANAMBAR, THRO' DUKI, Oct. 11.

An advance force consisting of the 1st Bombay Lancers, the 10th Bengal Lancers, the 4th Punjab Infantry, and two companies of the Bengal Sappers arrived at Anambar on the 8th. The advance force is under the command of Colonel Barnes, 10th Bengal Lancers; Lieut. Wood, of the 10th Bengal Lancers, being Staff Officer, Captain Gaisford, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Officer, and Lieut. Westropp, Bombay Staff Corps, Commissariat Officer. The 2nd Bombay Grenadiers and the Mountain Battery, which left Duki with the advanced force, have been left at Laki.

The Bori chiefs have come in to the Political Officer, and the advanced force is encamped between the Anambar gap and the Wahah group of villages a few miles from the entrance to the Zhob country. General Tanner is expected at Anambar on the 11th.

THE BANGALORE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCT. 11.

The breach of promise case Sherwood *versus* King was called on to-day. Mr. Gordon, solicitor, addressed the court on behalf of the plaintiff. The judge, after hearing the arguments, promised to deliver judgment on the 20th instant.

THE BANGALORE RIFLE MEETING.

The results of the shooting in the third day's contest were as follow:—

Match 11.—Sergt. Jocks, O. L. I., 38 points; Private Pedlee, O. L. I., 32; Gunner Seichello, R. A., 32; Sergt. Elliot, Hampshire, 32; Volunteer Miller, E. L. R. V., 31. No score less than 28 took a prize. Seventy competed.

Match 22.—Private Gopal Rao, Cavalry, 30 points; Govindrao, 14th N. I., Shaik Burdaz, 15th, Anthony Moothoo, 15th, Drummer Day, 15th, 27 each. No score less than 25 took a prize. 148 competitors.

Match 1, 500 yards.—Sergt. Woolley, Hampshire, 34 points; Private Dolan, R. S. F., Capt. Sause, E. L. R. V., Capt. Lemarchant, Hampshire, Schoolmaster Evans, Lancers, 31 each. No score less than 30 took a prize. 123 competitors.

Match 13, 400 yards.—Havildar Syed Jelaul, 21st, 35 points; Naique Rhyman Khan, 15th Havildar Rungaswamy 30th, Havildar Nursiah 31st, Naique Dawood Khan, 15th, 33 each. No score less than 29 took a prize. Ten 29's were counted out. 191 competitors. Four men of the 9th Bombay Infantry gained prizes in this competition.

The following were the results of the fourth day's shooting:—Match 1, 600 yards.—Sergt Colston, R. S. F., Lieut. Leonard, B. R. V., Sergt. Monaghan, S. W. B., Capt. Pratt, B. R. V., 31 each; Colonel Greve of the 15th, 30. No score less than 26 took a prize. Eleven 26's were counted out. 142 competitors. Captain Pratt wins the Burmah Medal for the highest aggregate in this match with 89 points.

Match 13, 500 yards.—Havildar Coustan D'Souza 9th Bombay, 34; Jemadar Kistnaswamy, Sappers, 32; Havildar Ibrahim, 9th Bombay, Private Lathoured, 30th, Havildar Moothoopillay, 14th, 30 each. No score less than 27 took a prize. 187 competitors. Havildar Coustan D'Souza, 9th Bombay, wins the Western India Medal for the highest aggregate in this match with a score of 97. This beats last year's shooting by 14 points.

Match 3.—Sergeant Murray, Hampshire, 48; Corpl. Kealy, S. W. B., 47; Sergeant Davis, B. R. V., 46; Private Upton, Hussars, 45; Sergeant Hewitt, Hampshire, 45. No score less than 44 took a prize.

Match 29 was fired this morning. Eleven teams entered. The Royal Engineers won by 3 points on their last shot from the Bangalore Volunteers. Both teams fired well. The Engineers made 233 points, and the Volunteers 230.

THE RANGOON INDIGNATION MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 11.

Judged by the numbers and the unanimity displayed, to-day's indignation meeting at the Town Hall was a great success. All classes and creeds were represented, and entrance to the hall after the meeting had commenced was impossible owing to the crowd. Mr. Thompson, of the firm of Gillanders and Arbuthnot, presided. Two Burmese gentlemen spoke in favour of one resolution.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

THE CONFEDERATION MOVEMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, OCT. 11.

In the Victorian Assembly, the Land Bill has reached section 99 out of a total of 120. When the sections are all disposed of, there will be a large number of amendments to be considered.

In considering the Estimates, the salary of Mr. Murray Smith, the Agent-General, was increased by a unanimous vote.

The Bill to Amalgamate the Legal Professions is being considered. The evidence is about equal for and against the amalgamation.

It is urged that the Premiers of the various colonies should instruct the Agents-General to make another joint representation to the British Government with a view to securing immediate action on the annexation proposals of the Sydney Convention. Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand have cordially approved the proposal.

The Governor and Lady Loch have visited Ballarat, and were entertained by the authorities. The Governor said the progress of the country largely depended on a general decision regarding federation. If the federal unity of the colonies were accomplished, measures could be carried out which a single colony could not undertake. It would also lead to a closer union with the mother-country, and strengthen the Empire.

Mr. Service has addressed a circular to the Premiers of the various colonies asking them to prepare Bills for excluding French criminals from the country. He emphasizes the matter as urgent.

The Tasmanian Premier has informed Mr. Service that his Government will submit a Bill to the Legislature for a Tasmanian contribution to the sum guaranteed by the colonies for the New Guinea Protectorate.

The small-pox in Melbourne is dying out.

A return has been presented to the Victorian Parliament with reference to the proposed arming of every male in the colony.

Mr. Gerald Massey and General Sheridan have been lecturing successfully.

There has been very little rain as yet in Victoria, and matters are becoming critical.

The crops in South Australia have been saved by a fall of rain. There was partial rain in New South Wales, but more is required, or the consequences will be disastrous.

An Inter-colonial Sanitary Conference is being held in Sydney. The only colony not represented is New Zealand. It has been decided to make quarantine laws uniform for the protection of the colonies.

The Treasurer's Statement [illegible] that the estimates of February have been fully realized. Another loan of five millions [illegible]ly to be floated.

The South Australian Government's taxation scheme has been agreed to.

The Financial Statement of the Queensland Treasurer shows a [illegible]rplus. If the land legislation now pro[illegible] be passed, new loans amounting to ten millions will be issued.

A telegraph cable is to be laid between Australia and New Caledonia.

Parliament have been asked to put in force a Bill for the introduction of coolies to prevent the collapse of the sugar industry in Queensland.

The New Zealand Treasurer has accepted the Financial Statement of his predecessor. An additional loan of 1½ million is proposed.

The Western Australian Legislature has been prorogued, and the Council dissolved, their term of office having expired.

A MATRIMONIAL DIFFICULTY AT SAUGOR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, SUNDAY.

The highhanded proceedings of the Court of Wards of Saugor have produced a sensation. Rajo Bai, a ward worth 12 lakhs of rupees, is to be given away in marriage to a boy of 16, who is recommended by the Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Plowden, in spite of the protest of the guardian appointed by order of Mr. Jones, the Chief Commissioner, for electing a bridegroom, and of her caste-people who are denied discretion in the selection on the ground that the girl is a ward, and that the authorities possess the right to elect a bridegroom.

The Deputy Commissioner's nominee belongs to a quite different section of the Brahmin caste from that of the girl. He is a Konojya, while she is a Jojhotya. These Brahmins, as a rule, never intermarry. The horoscopes of the parties do not agree in matters that are considered auspicious by the Hindoos, and the marriage, if brought about, will be quite unprecedented.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEWS FROM THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, OCT. 11.

Latest news from the Cape states that the executive of the Transvaal have withdrawn their proclamation giving protection to the Chief Montsioa.

BRITISH PROTECTORATE OVER NEW GUINEA.

The Commodore of the Australian station has been ordered to proceed with his squadron to New Guinea to proclaim a British Protectorate over the south coast of the island, including the adjacent islands. Settlement there, however, will not be permitted for the present.

GERMANY ON THE CONGO.

Germany has proposed a Conference of the Powers interested, to meet at Berlin next month, in order to secure freedom of commerce on the Congo and Niger Rivers.

THE ANGRA PEQUENA QUESTION.

England and Germany are now discussing the appointment of a mixed Commission to adjudicate the opposing claims of their respective subjects at Angra Pequena.

THE MASSACRE OF COLONEL STEWART AND PARTY.

CAIRO, OCT. 11.

The Mudir of Dongola has telegraphed further details respecting the massacre of Colonel Stewart and party, from which it appears that the party (including Colonel Stewart) numbered forty. The steamer in which they were travelling only grounded, and did not strike a rock and sink as was at first stated.

Several of the party then landed, and were met by some Arab sheiks, who promised to procure camels and a guide for them to continue their journey, and in the meanwhile invited them to a house, where they were treacherously massacred. The sheiks afterwards boarded the stranded steamer and murdered the remainder of the party, with the exception of fourteen who are held prisoners.

Lord Wolseley has ordered the Mudir of Dongola to proceed with a force of Egyptian troops to Merawi to rescue the prisoners or, failing that, to procure their release by payment of a ransom.

The steamer Nassifkeir has reached Dongola.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSIONS IN QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, OCT. 11.

Two explosions of dynamite occurred here to-day outside the Parliament Houses, causing serious damage to buildings and injury to some workmen.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 10.

The Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the average condition of the cotton crop in the ten Cotton States in 74 11-16 per cent. The crop prospects are unfavourable in consequence of the drought.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ballarat arrived here from Bombay on the morning of the 8th inst.

LONDON, OCT. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

LONDON, OCT. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	89½
4½ " "	83 3-16
3 " Consols for account	101
3½ " Sterling Loan	107½
4½ " French Rentes	108f
Bar Silver	50d

Arrivals.—Drummuir, Highfield, and Tanglers.

THE Poona Turf Defamation Case was not further proceeded with on Saturday, the prosecutor, Major Hogg, having accepted an ample apology which was tendered to him by the proprietor and the printer of the *Poona Observer*. Before asking the magistrate (Mr. Cooper) to discharge the accused, Mr. Craigie made a very long and exhaustive statement with the object of showing that Major Hogg, beyond the fact of his being one of the stewards for the recent races at Poona, had no personal or pecuniary interest whatever in their result, and that there was nothing in his conduct which might by the most tortuous process of reasoning be supposed to justify the imputations contained in the Poona paper. Mr. Muskett, the editor of the *Poona Observer*, in his brief examination by Mr. Craigie mentioned the sources from which he had derived his information, ignoring, he said, altogether the fact that he was relying on interested parties. Referring to the Government resolution which has lately been issued on the subject of the Pony Derby race, commenting in severe terms on the conduct of certain officers, whose names, however, have not been mentioned there, Mr. Craigie said that His Excellency the Governor in Council appeared to have misconceived the duties of those who occupied the dual position of stewards as well as owners of horses; and he regretted that in fairness to Major Hogg, who had given a satisfactory explanation of his conduct to the stewards, the resolution should not have stated in express terms that he had succeeded in completely clearing himself. It was stated in the apology offered to the complainant that the information had been given against him by persons who, it now appeared, had been influenced by feelings of personal hostility. The magistrate observed that Major Hogg had proved his conduct to have been honest and straightforward throughout, and that the article published in the *Poona Observer* was, no doubt, defamatory, but an apology having been accepted, he allowed the prosecution to withdraw the proceedings, and discharged the accused.

THE Vehar lake on the 10th inst. contained 59·70 feet of water after a rainfall of 85·74 inches. On the corresponding day of last year there was a foot less water after a rainfall of 93·43 inches. The height of the water in Tulsi Lake on the 10th inst. was 52·70 feet after a rainfall of 92·13 inches. On the corresponding day of last year there were 53 feet after a rainfall of 104·11 inches.

IN announcing the Governor's movements we were in error in saying that His Excellency has not visited Sind since he became Governor of Bombay. In January, 1881, Sir James visited Sind, including Sibi, Jacobabad, Shikarpore, Hyderabad, and Kurrachee. His visit next month will therefore be his second to that important part of the Presidency.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Matheran:—The rainy season is not quite over yet. We have a shower at least once a day. Surgeon-Major Hay, the Superintendent, has arrived, and he will have to give his best attention to the roads, which have suffered much damage from rains. Visitors are expected, and in a few days we hope to have a gay season.

THE Rohilkund Kumaon Railway, which was breached during the recent heavy rains, was again opened for traffic yesterday.

IT is announced that owing to the distress in the Beerbhoom district and other places, which requires his attention, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has postponed for the present his visit to Orissa.

IT is announced that the Madras Government has appointed Mrs. Mary Duncombe Scharlieb, M. B. and B. S. (of the London University), to be Professor of Midwifery in the Medical College, Mrs. Scharlieb will only lecture to the female students. The Syndicate of the Madras University has appointed Mrs. Scharlieb, with Dr. Maitland, Examiner in Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

THE Nuddea students' case, in which a number of native boys were prosecuted by Major Ramsay, District Superintendent of Police, for making a disturbance at a theatrical performance, has been before the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and a Resolution will be shortly issued reviewing the whole of the proceedings. The *Pioneer* understands that Mr. Rivers Thompson has severely condemned the conduct of the local authorities. The positive assertions made in the native newspapers to the effect that the Lieutenant-Governor had ordered the prosecution and was anxious to secure a conviction were, it is stated, wholly at variance with the facts, and the "reprimand now administered to Major Ramsay will make this quite clear to everyone concerned."

THE *Englishman* publishes a telegram from the delegate of the Indian Association who has been sent up to examine the condition of the people at Nalhati and some of the adjoining districts in Bengal which shows that the outcry which was at first made against the action of the officials was totally unjustifiable. Not only does the delegate say that the Magistrate has been unremitting in his exertions for the relief of the people, but also that the rates of wages have been raised, and that the Government has sanctioned the labourers being paid at the usual rates of the districts if necessary. "It is well known," remarks the *Englishman*, "that in all cases of famine or scarcity there are many persons, such as women and children, who cannot work, and for whom, therefore, assistance must necessarily be given in money; and the suggestion that the principal native associations should commence raising subscriptions for the purpose is one which ought at once to be followed. Hindu charity to the poor has almost passed into a proverb, and we feel certain that the rich native gentlemen will freely open their purse-strings for the relief of their poor brethren in distress."

THE recent rain in the North-West Provinces seems to have been unusually heavy. For miles, in some districts, a local paper says, the railway seems to be traversing a shallow inland sea from which the trees rise in gaunt desolation, the water stretching in an unbroken sheet to the horizon. The large rivers still continue in flood, the nullahs are filled with water, and the surface drainage of the land is proceeding so slowly that the cultivators in many instances are quite unable to move from their villages. The temperature has fallen rapidly, cool winds are sweeping over the country, and the cold weather seems to have set in a fortnight before it was due.

INDIA has been very successful at the International Forestry Exhibition, Edinburgh, and a large number of the medals offered have been awarded to Indian exhibitors. Mr. A. J. Shuttleworth, of Bombay, has been awarded a silver medal for specimens of wood-carving. Mr. B. J. Haselden, Assistant Conservator of Forests, N. Kanara, Bombay, has taken a diploma with specimens of sandalwood carving. Certificates have been awarded to Mr. Woodrow, Superintendent of Botanical Gardens, Poona, for botanical specimens; and to the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Ajmere, for specimens of wood, &c.

THE Indian Famine Commission having expressed its views as to the desirability of encouraging a diversity of occupations and the development of new branches of industry in India, the Government of Madras submitted certain proposals which embraced the temporary appointment of a Government Reporter on Arts and Manufactures, and a Government Mineralogist for that Presidency, and estimated that, with due regard to other financial needs, a sum of Rs. 25,000 could be spared annually for three years for this purpose. The Secretary of State, to whom this proposal was submitted for sanction, while far from dissenting from the views of the Madras Government as a general proposition, was not quite sanguine that the object aimed at would be secured by the creation of the appointments contemplated, particularly that of a Reporter on Arts and Manufactures, as unless the gentleman nominated to this post possesses qualifications for it, it is not impossible he may do more harm than good, and the period of his appointment now proposed seems scarcely to be sufficient to enable him to acquire that experience of the people and country without which it would be unreasonable to expect him to achieve any considerable practical results. Looking, however, to the importance of the subject, the Secretary of State has accorded his sanction to the proposal.

IN deference to the opinion expressed by the Secretary of State as to the qualifications requisite for a Reporter on Arts and Manufactures, the Government of Madras have, for the present, deferred the appointment of such an officer, but they have resolved instead to depute the Superintendent of the School of Art on special duty during next cold season for the purpose of making a tour of inspection through the Madras Presidency and collecting preliminary information as to arts and manufactures which may be of use to Government in determining on what lines further operations shall proceed. Arrangements will therefore be made to place Mr. Haveli's services at the disposal of the Agricultural Department for the purpose contemplated. While so employed he will draw a deputation allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem, with the regulated travelling allowance. As regards the appointment of a Government Mineralogist, the Secretary of State has been requested to select a gentlemen to fill the appointment.

THE agitation on Calcutta in respect of the stamp duty on duplicate receipts and copies has borne fruit. One of the local papers announces that the representations of the Trades Association on the subject have induced the Supreme Government to recognise the validity of some of their objections. After taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, the Government of India have decided that duplicate receipts cannot be exempted from the stamp duty of one anna, to which they are liable under the Indian Stamp Act equally with the originals, without involving an amount of risk to the stamp revenue which is not justified by the necessity of the matter. But a mitigation of the hard-and-fast rule has been made in the case of copies. Duplicate receipts are, as a rule, required by Government merely for purposes of record, and this purpose can equally well be served by copies of the original, which are not recognised by law and need not be stamped. The Lieutenant-Governor has accordingly directed that, where Government officers or rules at present require stamped receipts to be given in duplicate for purposes of record, duplicate receipts shall no longer be taken on behalf of Government, but the certified copies of the original receipt shall be used.

THE Calcutta papers continue to devote considerable attention to the recent disaster in Bengal, and to call for a public inquiry. One of the papers says that the circumstances surrounding the accident discredit the principle upon which the "new brooms have been brushing up economy" on the railway. The *Indian Daily News*, which writes very forcibly on the subject, declares that the real causes of the accident rest with faults of management, these faults being:—

The indifferent inspection of the condition of the signals at stations where four or five trains cross daily.

The employment of indifferent native cleaners on the goods train; the employment of a native fireman and a newly-promoted cleaner on the mail train; that is, both drivers were insufficiently and inefficiently supported.

The abolition of the coaling station at Bogoola, and the singularly unwise arrangement which compels drivers to take coals for a whole journey.

The pushing of the employment of natives beyond the point of safety.

The weakening of the establishment, shown by the signalmen at Aranghatta having to be six hours on and six hours off duty.

The system of making a mail train a mixed train without securing communication between guard and driver.

The substitution of a young and inexperienced staff for one of the most highly trained staffs on any Indian railway.

The employment at important stations of men on small salaries.

THE principle of competition is now being applied to the Statutory Service. In notifying that two places are available during the coming year in the Statutory Service of the Lower Provinces, the Government of Bengal announce that the way to the appointments will lie through the gate of a competitive examination. A certain number of approved candidates will be allowed to present themselves to the examiners, and out of the six who come out at the head of the list two will be finally chosen for the service. This is of course competition largely tempered by selection, but competition nevertheless; and it is plain that the character of the examination, which includes history, literature and philosophy, mathematics and the sciences, involves a wide departure from the original tenour of Lord Lytton's scheme. The Allahabad paper says that the Government of India have had the whole subject of the Statutory Civil Service under consideration for some time past; but that no plan has yet been suggested that makes it appear that anything better could be done than to leave the matter, as has been done in the present case, to the discretion of the different local Governments.

A NOVEL electric motor was lately tried on a Cleveland (Ohio) tramway. The experiment is stated to have been so successful that the company owning the line expect to change their entire system, comprising over seventy miles, into electric roads. The system used is a combination of the Brush and Knight and Bentley systems, the current being carried on underground conductors laid in conduits, like those of cable roads. During the trial the cars were started and stopped and reversed with the greatest ease. It is affirmed that any number of cars up to fifteen can be run at one time on a single circuit and from one machine, which is a result not attained by any of the European systems now in operation. The success of the new road is said to have caused a great sensation in both tramway and electrical circles in America, and is expected to largely extend the field of electric development, as well as enhance the value of tramway properties in the United States.

THERE is a great amount of illiteracy in the United States, and an effort is being made at the present time to show that it chiefly rests with the Republicans. A well-known Democratic journal, the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, observes that according to the last census there were in the United States 1,871,217 male citizens above the age of 21 who could not write. Of these 862,915 were whites, and 1,008,302 coloured. It is estimated that of the coloured voters the Democratic party secures about one-tenth, or, in round numbers, say 101,000, while the Republicans manage to secure the remainder, something more than 900,000. Of the illiterate whites, 476,196 are credited to the Democratic party and 386,779 to the Republican party. Assuming these figures therefore as correct, the case stands thus—total number of illiterate Republicans, 1,294,182; total number of illiterate Democrats, 577,026; excess of illiterate Republicans, 717,156. But the Republicans may say that one side is good until the other is heard.

MILITARY NEWS.

DURING the ensuing cold weather a camp will be formed at Bangalore for combined Artillery and Engineer practice.

THE command of the 40th Native Infantry will fall vacant on the 18th instant, when Colonel Rowcroft will complete seven years as commandant of a regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel H. Morton, who has served for over twenty-six years with the regiment, will obtain the vacancy; Major Sir B. Broomhead becoming Second-in-Command.

COLONEL J. MULLENS, Royal Engineers, has been granted leave in India on private affairs to the 31st March, 1885.

CAPTAIN G. H. LANE, Royal Munster Fusiliers, having been removed to the 1st Battalion, has been ordered to proceed home to join, doing duty with troops.

COLONEL D. SHAW, Madras Staff Corps, late Commandant 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been ordered to do general duty at Thayetmyo, British Burmah.

COLONEL G. MURRAY, Madras Staff Corps, has been appointed to officiate as Commandant, 29th Madras, Infantry, *vice* Baldwin, on furlough.

SURGEON-MAJOR G. C. CHESNEY, in medical charge of the 4th Ghoorkas, proceeds home on furlough this month.

THE 30th Punjab Native Infantry will march from Meerut on the 15th instant, *en route* for Peshawur, where it expects to arrive about the 16th December.

LIEUTENANT E. E. TAYLOR, 18th Bengal Infantry, proceeds on furlough on the 21st instant.

CAPTAIN W. H. E. DOBIE, Royal Artillery, having joined at Calcutta from sick leave, has been posted to the charge of the Ferozepore Arsenal, *vice* Willoughby, proceeding home for instruction in gunnery at Shoeburyness.

LIEUTENANT J. L. O'BRYEN, 31st Punjab Native Infantry, is about proceeding on furlough.

REGARDING the grant of short leave to sea, or out of India, to probationers of the Staff Corps, on medical certificate, the Government of India have decided that such leave is to be specially limited to six months; during which time an officer may draw half of his staff pay, with Indian pay and allowances, exactly as if the leave were taken in India.

MAJOR A. G. HUTCHINS, General List, Madras Infantry, has been appointed Officiating Deputy Quartermaster-General, Madras Army, *vice* Major D. J. S. McLeod, on furlough.

THE following have been appointed officers of the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps:—Mr. Graham Stewart Bruce to be Captain, and Mr. Frederick W. Korneman to be Lieutenant.

LIEUTENANT C. S. BAYLEY, C.S., Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, intends resigning his commission, owing to his transfer from Calcutta to Sarun.

THE Bengal Army List for the current month gives the disposition of the Volunteer Force after the model of the Regular Army. The Mounted Corps come first, then the Artillery, followed by the Infantry.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 10.—During the past twenty-four hours the barometer has changed slightly and irregularly. Over Northern and Central India it has generally risen, while over the greater part of Bombay, Madras, Mysore, and Burma it has fallen. Readings continue fairly uniform, ranging from a maximum in the Central Provinces to a minimum in Burmah. Winds vary considerably. Down the Gangetic valley they are north-westerly to westerly, over Bengal and at east coast stations northerly to north-easterly, and in the Central Provinces easterly to north-easterly. The temperature has, on the whole risen, but the change is generally slight. The weather is fine in all parts of the country, and in Northern and Central India it is quite clear. Slight showers have fallen in Cochin and Colombo, but elsewhere there is no rain reported. Rain previously, Rutnagherry, 1¼ inches; Tuticorin, ½ inch.

Oct. 11.—The barometric decrease reported from the peninsula yesterday has since become general. The change is, however, generally slight and fairly uniform. A large area within which readings slightly exceed thirty inches lies over Central and Northern India, while the pressure is relatively low in Burma and the south of the peninsula. The winds are little changed and remain light in force. The temperature has fallen again, but there is no change in the weather, which is cloudless or nearly so, except at a few stations in the south. The rainfall is exceedingly slight, the only falls reported being showers at Madras, Wellington, Colombo, and Tounghoo. Rain previously, unimportant.

Oct. 12.—The barometer continues to fall over Bombay and Madras, but elsewhere the change, though somewhat irregular, is generally upward. The movement in both directions is slight, and the general distribution is little altered. The wind is little changed in Bengal, and on the Arracan, Orissa, and Northern Circars Coasts it is northward to north-easterly, and over the peninsula generally north-easterly to easterly. The weather remains very fine, and the only rain reported is slight showers at Salem and Colombo. Rain previously, unimportant.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *vs.* HINDOO CRICKET CLUB.

A MATCH between the Bombay Gymkhana Club and Hindoo cricketers was commenced on Saturday on the Gymkhana ground. The weather and the wicket were all that could be desired. All day large crowds of Hindoo and Parsee spectators watched the game with keen interest. There was a large double-poled tent erected for the Hindoo players and their friends, and among those who had gathered there were two Rajkote Princes. Play commenced at about half-past eleven, when Captain Wyer winning the toss, sent the Hindoo cricketers into the field. From the first it was seen that the Gymkhana were by far the superior players. The fielding and bowling of the Hindoos were very poor. They had to field for five hours, during which time 317 runs were scored by their opponents. The largest contributor to this score was Challenor, who made 85. He opened the play for his side, and for three hours successfully resisted all the attempts made by no fewer than seven bowlers, to disturb his wicket. At last he was stumped. His score was made up of 2 fours, 6 threes, 3 couples, and 53 singles. All the other players entered into double figures except Newnham, who, unfortunately, just when he seemed well set, again hurt his knee and had to retire. The last wicket fell at about five o'clock. Soon after that hour Dalal and Motiwalla, the first Hindoo bats, went to the wickets, Gell and Wilkins bowling. Motivala's wickets fell from a ball from Wilkins, after he had made eleven, and Mantri, his successor, was run out before he was able to score anything. Mehta was Dalal's next companion, and when the former had made 4 and the latter's score had reached 17 the stumps were drawn, it being half-past five and the score 28. The following are the scores and analysis:—

GYMKHANA.

1ST INNINGS.

M. R. Wyer, c Joshi, b D. V. Mehta	19
Capt. Challenor, st. Bhendi, b D. Mehta	85
A. D. Wilkins, b Joshi	17
A. Newnham	5
G. F. Blackwell, c Arur, b Mehta	18
A. G. Gell, c and b Motivala	26
L. Penny, b Mehta	25
E. F. Nicholson, b Merchant	33
B. Bruce, c Merchant, b Mehta	42
F. C. Macrae, b Mehta	24
F. Stiven, not out	3
Extras	15
Total	317

HINDOO C. C.—BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Runs.	Wick.	Overs.	Mds.
R. K. Rao	62	0	17	2
D. V. Mehta	98	6	29	1
M. G. Merchant	49	1	9	0
M. Joshi	37	1	9	1
S. D. Motivala	21	1	9	1
L. M. Dalal	12	0	5	0
M. J. Vakil	15	0	5	0
N. M. Vijayakar	7	0	1	0

HINDOO C. C.

1ST INNINGS.

L. M. Dalal, not out	13
S. D. Motivala, b Wilkins	11
K. J. Mantri, run out	0
D. V. Mehta, not out	4
Total	28

GYMKHANA BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Runs.	Wick.	Overs.	Mds.
H. Gell	10	0	7	2
A. D. Wilkins	18	1	7	1

THE OVERLAND VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

A MEETING which was well attended by tradesmen was held at the rooms of Soundy and Co. last Saturday evening, when resolutions were passed protesting against the extension of the value-payable system to England. Mr. Randall was called to the chair. In opening the proceedings he said that the meeting had been convened at the instance of the committee of the Trades Association who had thought that a protest against the proposed extension of the value-payable post system to England would come with more force from a meeting representing the general body of Bombay tradesmen than merely from the Association, to which some European firms did not belong and which did not at present include any native firms. The measure which it was the object of the meeting to oppose was first introduced by the Government of India in November, 1877, shortly after the introduction of the Indian inland value-payable post system, and was then strongly opposed by the Trades Association of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, on the grounds that it was beyond the province of the Post Office to establish an agency for the collection of moneys on behalf of traders in what might be considered a foreign country, that it would clearly be injurious to the Indian tradesman to the advantage of the English tradesman who had no capital invested in this country, had no business expenses here, and contributed nothing to the revenues of the country, and consequently had no claim upon the consideration of the Indian Government. It was further urged that there was no necessity for such a measure as the part of the community which would be likely to use it had already sufficient facilities in the way of private agencies, the parcel post, and the money order system for getting goods direct from England, and further that in these days of competition, European goods of all kinds could be procured in India, almost, if not quite, as cheaply as they could be obtained form England by private importers with the advantage of being procurable on the spot. The views of the Trades Associations were supported by the Madras Chamber of Commerce, by no less than 177 mofussil firms, and by almost all the most influential papers in India, amongst which might be mentioned the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Englishman*, the *Statesman*, the *Indian Daily News*, the *Pioneer*, and it was believed by the Madras press also. The Calcutta Trades Association also pointed out that at the International Postal Convention held in Paris a short time before the question of the interchange of value-payable parcels between the Continent, Great Britain and India was discussed and was vetoed on account of the interference it would cause with vested interests. This fact has been ignored by the Government, [illegible]. The discussion went on from Nov. 1877 until some time in 1878, when it was abandoned on account of the opposition it had called forth. The Government of India had now in their Resolution 2979 of August 22, 1884, re-opened the subject and called for further expression of public opinion on the grounds that the opposition formerly shown to the scheme may have been modified in the meantime, that the success of the inland value-payable system is an argument in favour of the extension, and that the measure, "while not injurious to tradesmen, would be of great advantage and convenience to the general public." All these grounds were fallacious. In the first place it had already been shown by the letters from the Calcutta and Madras Trades Associations, the Madras Chamber of Commerce, by the almost unanimous opinions of the press, and by the present meeting, that the opposition to the scheme had been rather intensified than modified; the success of the inland value payable system, which was fully admitted, was no argument in favour of the extension, as in the latter case the English tradesman would be substituted for the Indian tradesman, and on the other hand a very large proportion of those who can avail themselves of the inland value-payable post would neither have the will nor the ability to avail themselves of the overland valuae-payble post; and it by no means followed that because theone system had been successful and was advisable and permissible that the other should also be so. As to the measure not being injurious to the tradesmen, the Indian tradesmen themselves were the best judges as to what would or would not injure their business, and they had already shown their opinion on the subject pretty plainly. The Government alleged that the extension would be of "great advantage and convenience to the general public" Mr. Randall said he would like to know what Government meant by the "general public." The general public of India consisted of 250 millions, out of whom it would be easy to show that only a few thousands would be able to avail themselves of the overland value-payable post, and those few thousands consisted of the very class which had already ample facilities for importing goods direct from England, and from which the Indian tradesman derived a considerable portion of his business—he referred to the official classes and the better off portion of the European community, who were already sufficiently privileged in their pay and position and immunity from many of the burdens placed upon the trading community, licence tax for instance. Government laid some stress on a paragraph in a letter from the committee of the Bombay Trades Association of 19th June, 1878, pointing out that there was no reciprocity in the proposal, and saying that they would be inclined to look with favour on the proposal if this system were also to be extended to parcels booked in India for England. This paragraph conveyed a different meaning than was intended, and certainly did not convey the opinions of the Bombay Trades Association, or even of all the then members of the committee. It needed no demonstration that there could be no equivalent reciprocity in the matter, as for every parcel sent from India to England under the system there would be 100 sent from England to India, but even supposing equivalent reciprocity possible that would not in any way affect the other arguments against the proposal. The proposal, too, was in direct opposition to the Government policy of encouraging private enterprise in India and fostering native industries. This was the subject of one of the resolutions to be proposed, and the speaker said he would not therefore enlarge upon it, but would remark that possibly Government might say the system was not likely beof sufficient importance to makeany differenceto private enterprise and native Industries, to which the answer would be—if so, if the system will not be largely availed of, why do you go out of your way to introduce a measure which will be of no great importance and will most certainly tend to irritate, injure, annoy, and alienate a section of the community which contributes largely to the revenues and has a large amount of capital invested in this country? Then, who were the supporters of the scheme? Government said that with the exception of the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, and the Trades Associations of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, all the representative bodies consulted, including the Chamber of Commerce of Bengal and Bombay, approved of the proposed extension. It would be observed that Government entirely ignored the almost unanimous opposition of the press to the proposal; but as to the supporters of it the Chamber of Commerce would probably look upon the matter in a different light if Government were to propose to take charge of cargoes of imports, deliver them to the consignees, collect the moneys, and pay the shippers, all for as commission of 1 per cent. Yet the principle, and the interference with the legitimate operations of trade was just the same whether the transactions were retail or wholesale. The other representative bodies were the agents of the guaranteed Railway companies who, in a matter which would not be much importance to them one way or the other, might naturally be supposed to support the views of Government, and they might also have thought that the system would perhaps be useful to the many thousands of railway employés in this country, although with the exception of the few in the higher positions the mass of railway employés had quite enough to do with their pay in this country without ordering goods direct from England. The other "representative bodies" consisted of the officers commanding five regiments out of all the regiments in India, from all which presumably opinions were invited. It was also an argument of the Government that the system prevailed in Germany; but it had been shown that it was vetoed at the Paris International Postal Convention. The Post Office in India appeared to wish to take the German Post Office as its model, as lately when a circular came round announcing a postal innovation which would add much to the work at the unfortunate postman, that of his paying cash or check for money orders at the time a delivery, it was stated as a recommendation at the alteration that it was "very popular in Germany." Mr. Randall thought that in India the authorities should rather borrow their ideas from England than from Germany. He concluded by saying that he thought the memorial which would be drawn up should be signed as numerously as possible, and called on Mr. Soundy to propose the first resolution.

Mr. Soundy then proposed and Mr. Tucker seconded, "That in the opinion of this meeting the proposed measure would do great injury to Indian tradesmen, without being of corresponding advantage and convenience to the general public." Mr. Soundy strongly urged upon those present to oppose the measure, to sign the memorial, and to invite their friends and others to do the same.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hoar said that the proposed measure was in direct opposition to private enterprise and would stop the flow of capital so much needed in this country. It was unfair to every class of the trading community who already had heavy taxes to the state, and were in numerous cases bound to employ a large staff of European assistants brought from home at great expense, and whose services could not be obtained in India. Competition which was now so keen throughout India had secured to the public facilities of obtaining everything that could be purchased in England, with scarcely a single exception. The proposed measure was in direct opposition to the recent Government Resolution, which even went so far as to forbid the jails from manufacturing certain goods, in order to foster and encourage social industries; and yet the proposed sche

fiends in human shape were actually chopping off arms and legs to save the manacles and shackles! Not only that but the dead and dying had been carted off together, and in some cases the quivering of a limb told that the death agony was not yet over. When I visited the cemetery the work of interment had begun, and the carcasses were being huddled, four and five together, into shallow graves with no more than a foot of earth to cover them. The pigs and pariahs had already been feasting on the slain and their banquet will be continued after the sextons have withdrawn. In striking contrast to this horrible picture I saw little children playing about all unconscious of their dreadful surroundings. Meantime the ruffian King and court have been holding high festival over the event, to divert the people from thoughts of the true significance of the massacre, and make them regard it as the triumph of the nation over the nation's foes. Plays are being held nightly, and the Parsee theatrical Company have just arrived in good time to make sport in the place. Ministers are swaggering about on elephants, and the wretched passers by dare hardly lift their heads from the dust whilst in their presence, boats with bands of music on board are numerous on the river, a King's steamer gaily decorated was sent down to Sagine and excursionists invited to take free passages: and the King has rewarded all those who took part in the slaughter, the butcher who could boast of the most victims receiving the richest reward.

THE OUTRAGE ON AN ENGLISHMAN.

A TELEGRAM from Purneah to the *Indian Daily News* says :—Yesterday (Oct. 7) the Magistrate's Court was the scene of great excitement, being crowded by almost the whole of the European community of the district, both official and non-official and several native gentlemen of standing were also present to express their sympathy with Mr. Richard Walker, a much esteemed Indigo Planter of the district. He had been arrested without a warrant, or any charge being preferred against him by a native Sub-Inspector of Police, who asserted that he was in possession of stolen property. After being subjected to insulting language and many indignities, he was sent under a police escort to the station of Purneah, where the Magistrate, after promptly holding an inquiry, exonerated him and suspended the Inspector, pending the investigation of a charge brought against him by Mr. Walker, under Section 220 Indian Penal Code, and minor counts. Mr. Walker is an Honorary Magistrate, and a Lieutenant of Volunteers, and one of the few gentlemen who remained in the district during the Mutiny, when it was deserted by the majority of its European inhabitants. He took part in the action fought near the native town of Purneah, for which and other services he has received the Mutiny medal and a letter of thanks from the Government of India, and is deservedly respected by both the European and native communities of the district. The facts, as deposed in the case, are substantially as follows :—In September last Mr. Walker lost a young bullock from his herd, and from information received discovered it, in possession of one Mohur Gope, who produced the animal and begged for forgiveness. Mr. Walker, not wishing to compound a felony, reported the facts to the police, when Mohur put in a counter-charge, against Mr. Walker's cowherd, for stealing the same bullock. A Sub-Inspector of Police, Lalooram Paray, had previously made an inquiry into a charge against Mr. Walker's groom, and Mr. Walker, on that occasion, said in the presence of the District Superintendent that Mr. Walker had fabricated false evidence in order to screen his servants. He was then called to order by the District Superintendent, and warned that proceedings for defamation would be instituted against him. This same Sub-Inspector was deputed by the police to inquire into Mr. Walker's case. He went to the factory accompanied by five constables, but Mr. Walker protested in writing against his conducting the inquiry, on the ground that he was already prejudiced against him. Unheeding this protest, after a brief consultation with his constables, he rushed into Mr. Walker's office-room, and there arrested him. When asked on what charge, he shouted into his ears—theft, theft, theft! By this time a crowd of natives had gathered round the house, and the Inspector, taking Mr. Walker out, said in Hindustanee, loud enough for the bystanders to hear, *ab to up bay-ejut hai, ab baki ka raha.* He then ordered the constables to remove Mr. Walker to Purneah, and to be careful that he had no opportunity of consulting a lawyer before being sent to the lock-up. When they had reached the cross roads just outside the factory compound, the Inspector ordered him to undress in order that a description of his person might be taken. To this indignity he refused to submit, and his ryots and other servants who had followed warned the police that they would not permit any such outrage on the person of their master. Mr. Walker restrained, with no small difficulty, his people from rescuing him from police custody. On arriving at Purneah, Mr. Walker insisted on being at once taken before the Superintendent of Police, who expressed his surprise at his arrest, particularly because he had instructed the Sub-Inspector to return both charges under form C. Late at night Mr. Walker was released on bail of Rs. 100. The result of the proceedings I have already stated.

LYNCH LAW IN REWATI.

THERE are romances in brief to be found in most police reports; and Mr. T. J. Murray's account of the work of the Assam Police in 1883 is no exception to the rule. From amongst a collection of the stories in which love and murder, figure, but in which ordinarily the latter act is committed from motives of jealousy, and not, as in this instance, as a caste obligation—we select the following :—

On the morning of the 17th November, a cowardly and brutal murder was perpetrated in Pargana Assampara, in the jurisdiction of the Muchikandit outpost, by a mob of Manipuris, numbering some 200 or 300 men. The murdered man was a Mahommedan, and held the post of Jemadar or agent to the zemindar, Kasir Muhammad Chaudhuri of Agortola, and in that capacity had many dealings with his master's tenants, who were mostly Manipuris. One night in November he went to a Manipuri *Rash Jatra* or dance, whence he is said to have enticed away the wife of a Manipuri Brahmin, though his friends aver that the woman came away with him of her own accord. Be that as it may, the husband of the woman and his friends having found out that the woman had been taken away by the deceased, and having failed to induce him to deliver her up, held a *punchayet*, at which it was decided unanimously that the deceased should be killed for his audacity in carrying off the wife of a Brahmin. Accordingly, the following morning some two or three hundred Manipuris went in a body to the zamindari cutcherry on pretence of having business to transact with the deceased, and whilst some of them conversed with him and by doing so averted his attention, others stealthily removed two guns which he had near him. Having got possession of the two guns, they all seized the deceased, and, dragging him outside into the market-place near by, they first mutilated him in a horrible manner, and then beat him to death with sticks. Their subsequent action was indicative of the deliberation that characterised their proceeding from beginning to end. Having brought two chaukidars of neighbouring villages, to one they made over the body of the deceased, whilst to the other they delivered his property and the two guns, calling on them to bear witness that they had plundered nothing, and charging them to take care of the body and property until the arrival of the police. They furthermore dragged from her place of concealment the Brahmin woman, and having shown her the mutilated body of the deceased, took her away with them.

Of course, this rude fashion of administering justice could not be allowed to pass; and the police managed to obtain evidence sufficient to convict 35 of the lynchers, who were sentenced to such punishments—one to death, 33 to be transported for life, and one to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment—as will be calculated to impress the Manipuris with the conviction that under British rule their style of proceeding is a mistake, and that they had better in future leave offences, even against the honour of their Brahmins, to be dealt with by the law.

A NATIVE INDIAN ARMY RESERVE.

THE permission lately given to the men of the Army Reserve to rejon the Colours, and the attention which the formation of a Reserve for the British Army has created, tend to revive public interest in the cognate question of the institution of a Reserve for the Native Army in India. The report of the Special Commission of 1879 appointed to inquire into the organization and expenditure of the Army in India contains some useful suggestions on this subject. These suggestions have not been given effect to, because there were many and manifest political objections to the formation of a Reserve, and because the cost of such a force would add considerably to the financial burdens of the country. There seems, however, good reason for the reflection that the recommendations of the Army Commission were on the whole sound. They were, at least, based upon the recorded opinions of many officers of large Indian experience. And if the proposal to form a Reverue for the Native Army is deferred for the time it is clear that the subject must sooner or later come to be dealt with in a practical way. The experience gained in the war in Afghanstan as well as in later expeditions goes to show that some machinery is wanted by which battalions ordered on war service can be kept up to their proper strength. The alternative now in operation is most unsatisfactory. It consists in drafting disciplined and efficient soldiers from regiments remaining behind, which are thus left denuded of many of their best men, and therefore unfit to be readily put into the fighting line if their services should be needed.

It is only in war time that the advantage of having a Reserve to fall back upon is really felt. In peace time, in India, it is comparatively easy to fill the ranks with recruits, though it must not be lost sight of that the task is daily becoming less easy. This is because the labour market is in almost every direction proving a formidable competitor with the recruiting havildars. Railways, roads, canals, public works of all descriptions offer more remunerative employment for the able-bodied workman than he can secure in the ranks; and with all except the purely martial races in India, the rate of wages is looked to more than the kind of labour required. Some of the best fighting races of which the Northern armies are composed, have, moreover, but little objection to manual labour, and thus it is that of late years it is no unusual occurrence to find native regiments below their established strength.

It is worth going back to the political aspect of the question, which was thus referred to in the report of the Army Commission :—

"There can be little doubt that the maintenance of Army Reserves in India would greatly increase the offensive and defensive power of the Indian Army. At the same time it must be remembered that our Native Army is a mercenary force, serving an alien Government. Even if it were desirable, it could not be possible to impose compulsory service in the Army of Reserve on any large section of the population. And it would be politically inadvisable to adopt for India the short service system of Europe, whereby the largest possible number of men are passed through the Army, returned into the general population, and are kept by periodical training in a state of military efficiency. There can be no advantage, and there might be much risk, in scattering hundreds of thousands of trained Reservists over the several provinces of India. The services of such large numbers would never be needed, and the cost of their maintenance would be very great. Under the present system, however, a considerable number of trained soldiers already pass from our Army annually into the general population. According to the returns for five years, 7,778 native soldiers leave the Army annually, of whom 4,612 retire on pensions. Thus, in ten years nearly 80,000 well trained native soldiers return to their homes. Any plan which retained a portion of these 80,000 men in Army Reserves, and bound them to the British Government by sufficient money payments, would meet the requirements of our military system without increasing the number of trained soldiers annually absorbed in the general population."

Much importance was attached to weighty recorded opinions in favour of a Reserve system, but the political danger was then recognized of indefinitely increasing the number of trained soldiers passed annually into the population of India. It was thought that the institution of Reserves should be combined with a revision of the pension rules, and a plan was suggested by which a Reserve of 200 men in every infantry regiment should be eventually maintained. A rate of reserve pay was proposed and certain periods for emoodiment were laid down. Financially the proposal would have cost a considerable sum; but the cost was recovered by economies suggested elsewhere, of which some reductions have been carried out, while others are still under consideration. Cavalry Reserves formed no part of the scheme, because the cost of maintaining horses would be excessive, and it was held that cavalry men without horses could not be kept in a state of efficiency for an immediate resumption of their duties. Nor was it intended that none-commissioned officers should be passed into the Reserve, promotions from the fighting ranks being looked to for an adequate supply of those having a full and fresh knowledge of the drill and tactics of the day. Upon this basis the strength of the proposed Reserves would be 50,200 in all, out of the total number of soldiers who are absorbed and for each year into the general population, and of such cible reference was made to the possibility a plan enabling the Government to make ration appreciable to the financial administ In the peace establishment of the Native Army itself Even the direct cost of the Reserve might be favourably affected by employing the men in civil duties, such as gaol or railway guards, or police, thereby adding to the attraction and popularity of the army in the eyes of the natives.

The opinions thus put forward carry their own recommendation upon the face of them. The question that will before long come to the front is in manner in which it may be possible to utilize the services of such native soldiers as are, in ordinary course, transferred to the pension establishment, without additional cost, whereby the State would benefit, and service in the ranks be rendered more popular with the classes from which we must look for recruits. As already shown, there are approximately 7,778 native soldiers who annually leave the army, of which number about 4,612 retire on pensions. All these men look to some means by which they can supplement the small pension which they earned, or the smaller gratuity which they are obliged to accept is they have not served their full time for pension. These means can perhaps be readily provided for them if the question is only considered as to how these discharged soldiers can best be employed with advantage to themselves and to the State, which will also benefit by having all positions of trust men who can be relied upon. It has been computed that the civil departments and some of the various Local Governments and ministration can find employment for Reservists to the extent of 7,200 men, and this number could doubtless be largely increased if it were found that the men should have the preference over the ordinary civil population in obtaining employment for which, owing to their conduct and dis appear they are more fitted than outsiders. It may ture dis- at first sight that all that is necessary is to charged soldiers ganing employment under the Civil Governments and elsewhere is local civil manding officer should keep in touch with the and police authorities with pension or names of men who are discharged gratuity, and who are willing to accept employment. This, however, is not sufficient of the men are ousted powerful agency to assist th Its either by those who in the race for appointme those who are willing to have local influence enough to pay something for some interest small appointments are often filled up.

What is wanted is an adoption of the Reserve system as proposed by the army Commission, and a decision that Reservists should be employed by Local Governments and Administrations as much as possible. At present the discharged native soldier is comparatively seldom employed when he might advantageously be still serving the State. The recommendation of the Commission was that one-half Reserve pay and a full pension, in addition to full pay during embodiment, should be granted to Reservists who might obtain active employment and pay in any civil department. Reserve men to revert to the full reserve pay when they quit their civil employment. It is held by men of large experience that there is no reason why this recommendation should not be given effect to, and a Reserve system started in India at once. The peace strength of the native Army in India would thus be found susceptible of considerable reduction certainly so in the Madras Presidency, where the war establishment is in excess of requirements, and where the Reserve system might with advantage be commenced, leaving the plan to be hereafter introduced in the northern Presidencies with such modifications as might be found necessary from the experience gained, and to fit these more warlike race of the north.

Failing the introduction of the reserve system into India, much might be done for our Native Army by the establishment of a corps analogous to that of the Corps of Commissionaries at home. In the Presidency towns and in all large stations the commercial community have many posts of trust which doubtless the employers would be glad to see filled by old soldiers. Indigo factories, tea estates, and factories in many directions require their staff of native overseers, but at present there is no agency to which application can be made for the services of such men of the Native Army as can be relied on, and who are willing to serve. If such an agency were established the man might through it obtain information regarding appointments, and the public might apply to it for the services of trustworthy men, while the corps might be made self-supporting like our own. But it is to the far larger question of the creation of a Native Reserve that Indian administrators will before long have to direct their attention.—*Times.*

OVER-PRESSURE IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

THE report of Dr. Crichton Browne to the Education Department upon the alleged over-pressure of work in public elementary schools has been published as a Parliamentary paper. Dr. Crichton Browne examines minutely the physical condition of the children in these schools, gives statistics as to the diseases to which children, especially of the poorer classes, are peculiarly liable, and describes, also with statistics, the health of pupil teachers and students in training colleges. The following are the closing passages of his report—

In bringing my observations on educational overpressure to a conclusion, I shall not presume to suggest the remedies which should be applied to the evils which have been indicated, should the existence of these evils be established. It has been truly said by Sir Lyon Playfair, that "the Code has been brought into its present state by the experience during 21 years, and by the consultation of all the inspectors and persons most interested in education, so that every part of it adheres fitly together." A work of such labour and skill is not to be lightly tampered with, and changes in it ought only to be proposed by those who have ripe knowledge and experience in educational matters. I may, perhaps, be permitted to point out, however, that in my judgment a large measure of relief may be given in the matter of over-pressure without any alteration in the Code, by a liberal interpretation, under judicious direction, of one of its present provisions; that sanctioning the with-holding from examination of scholars on account of "defective health or prolonged illness; obvious dulness or defective intellect; temporary deprivation by accident or otherwise, of the use of an eye or hand." Under the categories here enumerated might fairly be included all the varieties of backward children upon whom overpressure operates most injuriously. But this provision of the Code has, up to this time, remained almost nugatory, and it will not, it is to be feared, afford the desired relief as long as the inspector remains the sole judge of the reasonableness of the grounds on which children are withheld.

In a great number of cases of dulness of intellect, a medical man could at once recognise the physical defects (which are often distinctive enough, although imperceptible except to the medical eye) which accompany mental weakness, and could support the judgment of the teachers; and in many cases of bodily disease and debility he could interfere to protect the children, even against the teachers, by preventing scholars who, although quick-witted and eager to learn, are certain to suffer in the process from being unduly pushed forward. Under a periodical medical inspection of elementary schools, over-pressure and all its attendant evils would speedily disappear from them.

But more valuable and trustworthy than even a medical report would be a register of height, weight, head and chest girth of the children, were such a record kept in every school. A log book of this kind would help us much in doing justice to the teachers and children alike, and in putting a stop to overpressure. At present the only basis of classification of school children recognized is the age difference, no allowance being made for health, or development or racial differences. But no one can walk through a few schools in different districts of London, and with different rates of payment, without being impressed by the wide interval in health and develop-

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr C M W Brett, C S, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

Mr H Holmwood, Asst Magt and Colr, is posted Mymensingh, and to have charge of the Atia dvn of that dist.

C C Quinn, C S, has been granted by the Secy for India an extension of furlough for days.

Mr D S, has been granted by the Secy of State for an extension of furlough for fifteen days.

Mr G A Grieve, act, in first grade of Jt Magtes and Depy Colrs ship, from date he was relieved of his apptmt as Magte and Colr of that dist.

Mr C F Worsley, Magte and Colr, Chumparan, to be Magte and Colr, Hooghly, from 2nd inst, vice Mr F Jones, decd.

Mr C C Quinn, Magte and Colr, Patna, on furlough, to be a Magte and Colr, second grade, from 2nd inst, vice Mr C F Worsley.

Mr H G Sharp, Offg Magte and Colr, Furreedpore, to be a Magte and Colr, third grade, from 2nd inst, vice Mr C C Quinn.

Mr Sharp will continue to act as second grade of Magtes and Colrs.

Mr E Cornish, tempy Jt Magte and Depy Colr, first grade, is confirmed in that grade, from 2nd inst, vice Mr H G Sharp.

Mr Cornish will continue to act as Magte and Colr of Midnapore.

Mr R Forch, Magte and Colr, Malda, to be Magte and Colr of Pooree.

Mr G H Sharp, Offg Magte and Colr of Furreedpore, to be Magte and Colr of Maldah.

Mr H Mosley, Magte and Colr of Moorshed, on furlough, to be Magte and Colr of Backergunge.

This cancels order of 29th ult, apptg Mr Mosley to be Magte and Colr of Furreedpore.

Mr R H Pawsey, Magte and Colr of Cuttack, to be Magte and Colr of Furreedpore.

This cancels order of 29th ult, apptg Mr Pawsey to be Magte and Colr of Dinagepur.

Mr H S Beadon, Magte and Colr Balasore, on furlough, and Colr of Denage of Dinagpore.

This cancels order of 29th ult, apptg Mr Beadon to be Magte and Colr of Backergunge.

Mr C A W Fordyce to be Special Depy Colr for employment under the P W D for the purpose of acquiring lands required for the Bhagirathee embankments in Moorshedabad.

Mr Fordyce is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in Moorshedabad.

Mr R L Ward, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Sarun, leave for two months, from 10th Sept, 1884.

Mr W F Smith, Dist Supdt of Police, Chittagong, leave for one month, from 9th Novr next.

The Lieut-Govr accepts the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble G C Paul, C I E, of his seat in the Council of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

Mr J Eliot, Profr, Presidency College, and Meteorological Reporter to Govt, furlough for ten months, from 20th inst, or subsequent date.

Mr A Pedler, Profr, Presidency College, is, act, in addn to his own duties, as Meteorological Reporter to Govt during absence of Mr J Eliot.

Mr E W Payne, Supdt, Central Jail, Dacca, leave for thirty-two days, from 7th Novr next, or subsequent date.

Mr H G Taylor, Offg Supt Central Jail, Bhagulpore, to act as Supdt of the Central Jail, Dacca, during absence of Mr Payne.

Mr M T Ryves, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Behar, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

J L Fawcus, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, acted as Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Behar, from afternoon of 7th to afternoon of 21st July, 1884.

Mr H G Drummond, acted as Depy Opium Agent, Goruckpore, from afternoon of 21st July, 1884, to 31st Augt, 1884, inclusive.

Mr J Davis, Apothy Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, leave for thirty days from date he may avail himself of it.

The following gentlemen to be members of the Branch Road Committee of Raneegunge, in Burdwan :—

Mr J J Deyle, Mr T Keelan, Mr C A Whiffer, Mr C Earpe, Bahoo Saroda Prasad sad Chakravati, Bahoo Akhoy Kubmar Adhicari, Praboo Woomesh Chundra Mookerjee, and Baboo Jamardun Sircar.

Mr R B Turner to be an Hony Magte for the Bench at Howrah, with the powers of a Magte, third class.

Mr H Holmrood, Asst Magte and Colr, Atia, Mymensingh, is vested with powers of a Magte, first class, and with powers to try summarily the offences mentioned in sect 260 of the Code of Cl Procedure.

Maj W P Pridean, Agent to the Govr-Genl with the King of Oudh and Supdt of Political Pensions, is vested with the powers of a Magte, first class, and with powers under secs 133 and 144 of the Cilvil Precedure Code, within the premises of the King of Oudh.

Mr C J L Middleton, Ex Engr, fourth grade, tempry rank, Hazaribagh Divn, two months' privilege leave, from 7th inst, or subsequent date.

Mr J C White, Asst Engr, first grade, Behar Assam State Railway, three months' privilege leave, from 15 Sept, 1884.

Mr W A Inglis, Ex Enger, fourth grade, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of seven days' furlough.

Mr W G L Cotton, Ex Engr, first grade, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India a further extension of one month's furlough.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDER.

Fort St. George Gazette, OCT. 7.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave for one month and three days granted to Mr Jo Gibson, Secretary, Board of Revenue, and noticed in the Gazette of the 2nd Sept, is cancelled.

Mr G W Fawcett, is appointed to act as Col and Magte of North Arcot until Mr H J Stokes joins the district.

Messrs G D Leman, E E Spencer, and G Stokes, of the Cov C S, have been permitted by the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the periods of their leave.

EDUCATIONAL DEPERTMENT.

Surg-Major J J L Ratton to act as President of theBoard of Medical Examiners during Surg-Major Porter's absence on leave.

Surg Major S L Dobie to act as a Member of the Board of Medical Examiners, vice Dr. Ratton.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Rev the Lord Bishop of Madras has apRev S Morley to be his pointed the Domestic Chaplain.

The Rev S Morley to act as Chaplain of Coonoor until the return of the Lord Bishop, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A T Mackenzie, Asst Engr Second Grade, passed on the 22nd Sept the examination prescribed in paragraph 93 of the P W D Code.

Mr W B DeWinton, Uncon Exe Engr on Fourth Grade, Madras, of, within the period of leave.

That part of the Notification relating to the transfer of Supervisor Mr Lawrence, to the charge of the Madanapalle Sub-Division and Overseer Mr Lazarus to Karnool Division, published in page 1267 of "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 16th Sept, is cancelled; the following transfers ordered instead :—

Supervr Sergt S Ainley, from Bellary Division to the charge of the Mauanapalle Sub-Division of the Cuddapah Division, to join forthwith.

Overseer Mr H S Lazarus, from Cuddapah Division to Bellary Division, to join on relief.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The order placing the service of Asst Inspr Mr. F. W. Gahan at the disposal of the Collector of the Nilgiri Dist for charge of the Ootacamund Distillery published in the Fort St George Gazette of 30th Sept. is hereby cancelled.

Mr E A Kelly Second-grade Asst Inspr in the Salt Dept, is posted to the charge of the Kanuparti Circle with effect from the expiry of the privilege leave granted him before.

Mr H C Poole, Inspr in the Salt Dept, is posted to the charge of the Konada Circle with effect from the expiry of the privilege leave granted him before.

Mr J W Greatorex, Asst Inspr, Salt Dept, is granted privilege leave for sixteen days, with retrospective effect from 26th July.

Mr E R Pedroza, Asst Inspr, is transferred from the Tranquebar to the Kayalpatnam Circle.

Mr F J Reynolds is appointed Third-grade Asst Inspr in the Salt Dept, and is placed at the disposal of the Collr of Bellary Town.

Mr H DeC Barclay, is appointed Third-grade Asst Inspr in the Salt Dept, and is posted to the Tuticorin Circle, vice Acting Asst Inspr V C Mascarendahs, resigned.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Mad S C, with effect from the date specified subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut E C, Thwaytes, 2nd Bn, South Wales Borderers.

The Rt Hon the Govr is pleased to appoint Inspecting Vety Surg F G Shaw, Indian Vety Dept, to the Vety charge of H E's Body Guard during the absence on leave of first Class Vety Surgn Hammond,

The undermentioned Officer is granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major J J Kennedy, S C, Comdt 2nd Inf. Hyd Contgt (p a) for one year and 74 days.

Cap W A Vin, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Asst Qrmr-Genl British Burmah Division, has returned from furlough out of India.

Sub-Condr H Adutt, Ordce Dept, is granted leave in India (m c) for 180 days.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval :—

To be Surgs-Major—Surg E Levinge, dated 1st Oct.

Surg A N Rogers-Harrison, dated 1st Oct.

Surg L Beech, dated 1st Oct.

Surg H P Esmonde-White, dated 1st Oct.

Sub-Assist Apothy J E S Michel, is permitted to resign the service.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £788-5-0 per annum, subject to H M's approval.

Lieut Col (Brt Col) E F H Armstrong, S C, dated 26th Oct.

The services of Surg A O Evans, I M D, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The facility with which this Oil is digested is one of its peculiar characteristics. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College, writes :—"Dr Sheppard has made extensive use of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, and has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be met with in this country. It has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Agenor, 1,413 tons, Captain A. D. Lothropp, will sail to-day for Iloilo in ballast.

THE B. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bhundara, 2,190 tons, Captain Britten, sailed on Saturday last for Galle towing the steam launch Hasty.

THE B. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, will sail to-day, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surg. Parker, Mr. G. J. Wynd, Barrack Sergt. and Mrs. M. Flaunery and infant, Mrs. Donnelly and eight children, and 65 deck.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Kedron	Clark	Mauritius.,
	Bhundara (s) ...	Britten.....	Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday last :—

Steamer Simla, Mitchell, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Agenor, Lothropp, to Iloilo.

The steamer Bertha, to Dunkirk, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
7	Purulia (s)	Lewis	Singapore, Sept. 15.
	Commilla (s).....	Macfadyan..	Rangoon, Sept. 30.
	Rancoora (s)	Douchertry ..	Bombay, Sept. 6.
	Karikal	Martin.....	Bourbon, Aug. 31.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 11.

FROM GLASGOW.

California s—7,485 plates hard spelter, Hurridass Goculdass ; 57 cases whiskey, Bomanjee Manockjee Punthucky.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

California s—795 tiles copper, Benn Ashley and Co.
Eden hall s—40 cases stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Clan Forbes s—256 barrels green copperas, Hurridass Goculdass; 15 packages glassware, Visram Allana; 2,260 tiles copper, Punnett and Co; 43 packages glassware, Soomar Bhima.
City of Venice s—100 cases wine spirit and 2 cases syrup, Beyts Craig and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Verona s—30 packages provisions W. J. Essai.
Husara s—10 cases colours, T. M. Fazkhan ; 25 cases yellow metal sheets, W. and A. Graham and Co; 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Ralli Brothers.
Malwa s—10 cases colours, A. Sumsoodin; 5 cases colours, T. Tulsuckchund.
Ancona s—5 cases dye, G. Mcolji.
California s—38 bales paper, Balcrustna Sazba and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Gwalior s—10 cases beads, A. Sullamanjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Canton s—2 cases saffron, Ball Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Canton s—15 cases prunes, Allibhoy Sumsoodin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Venice s—117 bales cotton, Assaria Lukhamsee; 110 bales wool, Nursee Khettow; 3,000 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co; 431 cwts linseed cake, Thomas H. Moore and Co; 2,018 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 765 cwts bones, Allarakhia Osanjee; 185 bales cotton, Benn Ashley and Co; 60 bales wool, Guneee Kessowjee; 55 bales wool and 10 bales rags, Goculdass Tooliscdass; 525 cwts linseed, Ghella Bhaimul.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Canton s—3,000 cwts mowraflowers, Ralli Brothers; 42 cwts gum & 1 case peacock feathers, Ally Mahamed Hissum

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 4,000 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Rajpootana s—522 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass

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... blue capsule	,, 30 0	...
...	,, 36 0	...

...DY.

...CAU MEDOC

...	Rs. 22 0	...
...	,, 23 0	...

...ISKY.

...	Rs. 22 0	...
...	,, 23 0	...
...	,, 25 0	...

...KER.

	Per doz. pints.
...	Rs. 4 4
...	,, 4 0
...	,, ...
...	,, ...
...	,, ...
...	,, 4 8
...	,, 3 0

...et.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
...	Rs. 26 0	Rs. ...
...	,, 20 0	...
...	,, 18 0	...
...	,, 20 0	...
...	,, 21 0	...
...	,, ...	,, 6 0
...	,, ...	,, 6 0
...	,, 14 0	...
...	,, 15 0	...
...	,, 13 0	...

	Per Doz.
Arvavit Cadevin	Rs. 15 0
Caruman Brandy Mael	,, 18 0
... openhagen Kum	,, 20 0
Old St. Croix Rum	,, 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum	,, 22 0
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles	,, 4 0
Do. do. do. ,, tins, First Swiss Brand	,, 5 0
Do. do. do. ,, Sub	,, 5 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Swedish Butter ...per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest...per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do. ...p r ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Do. Prime Preserved ...per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Do. do. ...per 2 lb. tin	2 4

From L. Gradler and Hartwig, Gotha.

	Per 1 lb. tin.	Per 1 lb. tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	per 2 lb. tin. Rs. 1 8	Rs. 0 13
Mettwurst cooked meat Sausages	,, 1 6	,, 0 13
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, 0 13
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, 1 6
Cut Asparagus in Water	,, 1 6	,, 0 13
White Pickled Cabbage	,, 1 0	,, 0 10
Red do. do.	,, 1 4	,, 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	,, 0 12	,, 0 7
Celery	,, 0 14	,, 0 14

From Bussen, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.

Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Celery	,, 0 14	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, 0 14	,, ...
Cut French beans	,, 0 8	,, ...
Small Sausages	,, 1 6	,, ...

TERMS.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 8th September, 1884.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & HARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
White Drills for the Clothing of European Troops.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

BASCH & PARDOWITZ.

VIENNA AND PARIS CASH BAZAAR.
READY-MADE CLOTHES FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

WE beg to announce to the public in Bombay and up-country that we have established ourselves at No. 4, Hummum-street, Fort. We have the latest fashions arrived from Paris and Vienna, and beg to solicit that our prices are considerably cheaper.
We beg for a trial which will satisfy the public. Every requisite for Ladies' toilette in stock from the latest Fashions in Paris, too numerous to mention. Chairs of every description.

BASCH AND PARDOWITZ,
PROPRIETORS.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-84.
3 GOLD MEDALS AND 2 FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES
AWARDED TO
JOHN DICKINSON & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS, LONDON & CALCUTTA.
SECTION F. CLASS 28. The only Gold Medal awarded.
PRINTING PAPERS: Extra Superfine, Fine and Handmade, also the "Lion Brand" Printing Papers in Buff, Crimson and Black Label qualities, specially made for the Indian Market.
COLOURED PRINTINGS for Covers of Pamphlets, Prospectuses, &c.
SURFACE COLOURED, ENAMELLED and VARNISHED PAPERS.
LATH, LITHO, MAP and DRAWING PAPERS.
"MINIE" PAPER of special strength, equal to Handmade.
WRITING PAPERS: Hand and Machine-made, Tub and Engine-sized, Ruled Writings; also the "Lion Brand," "Green Label Writing Foolscap for the Indian Market.
SECTION B. CLASS 11.
CARDS, CARDBOARDS and PASTEBOARDS.
COLOURED and ENAMELLED CARDS and BOARDS.
ENVELOPES of every description.
BOOKBINDING.
CUT WRITINGS and BOXED STATIONERY, including Visiting Cards in Sliding Boxes.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:—7, NEW CHINA BAZAR STREET.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS
11, ESPLANADE ROAD.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colours and black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.
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BRANCH HOUSES:
TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA. AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

Paris trimmed Bonnets and Hats.
Straw Bonnets and Hats untrimmed.
Ladies' black, white and coloured Suede Gloves.
Ladies' black, white, cream, and cardinal Satin Shoes.
Dress Materials of every Description.
Ball Dresses in Tulle, Gauze, &c.
Rich Silk Dresses, elegantly made.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS, CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
Estimates for making up dresses, etc., on Application.
Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK—
"GLENLIVET."

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that 'GLENLIVET' is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Destillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.

(The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

WE are now shewing a STOCK of WOOLLENS just received, personally selected by our Mr. JOHN PILE, and comprizing the most complete assortment we have *ever* offered. Special thin materials for Dress Suits, Lounge Suits, Morning Suits, Wedding Suits, etc., etc. Really choice goods and patterns and texture specially suitable for Bombay Wear.

A REALLY SPLENDID SELECTION.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, CALCUTTA,
SILVER PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.
Office open from 8 to 6, for any person desiring to make an engagement.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST UNPACKED
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S LAWN-TENNIS SHOES.
White, Brown, and Navy Blue, Rs. 5-15 per pair.

These shoes have been made to our special order, and we can therefore confidently recommend them as being the cheapest and most durable, ever offered to the public in India.

JUST UNPACKED
UMBRELLAS.
GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS.
Rs. 6-15, Rs. 7-15, and Rs. 10-12 each.

The ribs and fores of these Umbrellas are well secured. When open they are firm, when closed they fold up close. The handles are of the latest and most stylish patterns. Altogether they are particularly neat in appearance.

WM. SILLITOE, Secretary and Manager.
THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, NEURALGIA, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S ORIGINAL PHOSPHORUS PILLS
ARE THE BEST REMEDIES.

THE Restorative power of Phosphorus is MOST REMARKABLE. Cures are effected by the following Preparations in cases which have resisted all other medicines. In these forms Phosphorus is as harmless as Quinine, while its effects on the nervous system are far more beneficial.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 1.
This Pill affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn by unusual strain or temporary nervous exhaustion. In cases of despondency and grief its EXHILARATING and ENERGIZING effect is most marked.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILL, No. 3.
This is a valuable Restorative. It acts as a nutrient to the entire nervous system, giving POWER TO THE BRAIN and spinal cord, and to the functions presided over by them. It gives tone to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, and improves the condition of the whole body.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX-VOMICA, No. 6.
This Pill is especially useful in Atonic Dyspepsia and Lowness of Spirits arising from overwork. It is a useful STIMULANT also in cases of functional impotence in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects and to remedy the effects of excesses.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND CANTHARIDES No. 30.
This Pill is especially useful in Chronic Urethral Discharges in Atony or Paralysis of the Bladder, and in the same cases for which PHOSPHORUS and NUX-VOMICA PILL No. 6 are found useful.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL,
Composed of Phosphorous, Iron, Quinine and Nux-vomica.
This is an invaluable remedy for nervous diseases characterized by DEBILITY, POVERTY OF BLOOD, and LOSS OF NERVE POWER. It cures NEURALGIA, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and other manifestations of NERVOUS Exhaustion, very rapidly. Brain-workers, Clergymen, Professional and BUSY COMMERCIAL MEN, who are habitually overworked, derive great benefit from a course of this combination of tonics. For CONVALESCENTS FROM FEVERS and other exhausting diseases, this is a powerful RESTORATIVE.

CAUTION.—Messrs. H. & T. KIRBY & Co. have to caution the Medical Profession and the Public against SEVERAL IMITATIONS of their well-known preparations. Some of these are made with POWDERED PHOSPHORUS, and are EXCEEDINGLY DANGEROUS, while others are perfectly INERT. Every bottle of Kirby's genuine Pills bears the Trade Mark and Signature of their Firm.

KIRBY'S SAL MINERALIS,
A TASTELESS APERIENT SALT,
AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR
PRIEDRICHSALL, PULLNA, HUNGARIAN AND OTHER MINERAL WATERS.

This salt is more convenient, portable, and efficient than the German Waters. It may be taken in all cases in which they are beneficial. As an Aperient it is SIMPLE, MILD, SAFE and EFFECTUAL. For GOUT, GOUTTY and RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS and in PLETHORIC CONDITIONS of the System, TORPID LIVER and PILES, it is the BEST Aperient. For Habitual Constipation it is a good remedy.
AGENTS.—Messrs. LYALL & Co., Allahabad; Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona; Messrs. SMITH STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Bombay.

THE PORTABLE TYPE-WRITER,
FOR TRAVELLERS, OFFICIAL, COMMERCIAL, LIBRARY, AND CAMP USE.

"A GREAT RELIEF TO BRAIN, EYE, WRIST, AND FINGERS."—UNIVERSAL GAZETTE.

THE PORTABLE TYPE-WRITER, like its predecessors, is an American invention. The following descriptive particulars will show how great an advance has been made on former old styles, and an inspection of the Machine will show how admirably it fulfils all the capabilities claimed for it.
SIZE AND WEIGHT.—The Portable Type-Writer occupies a space of only 14 by 7 by 2½ inches, and weighs enclosed in a strong oak case, under *eight pounds*.
CONSTRUCTION.—It is a simple and beautiful piece of mechanism, with no delicate complications, is manufactured of the best material, in a strong and durable manner, and is not liable, with ordinary care, to get out of order.
COMPLETENESS.—It is furnished with seventy-two (72) characters, including Capitals, Small Letters, Figures, and Signs (—) " " / , & &c.
CONVENIENCE.—It can be used upon any ordinary desk or table, or even upon the lap, in a railway carriage, a dak ghari, a budgerow in bungalow, or in camp.
LEGIBILITY.—The type-writing of this machine is as clear and legible as printing, the impression being made directly from the type, the inking is effected by an ink-pad, upon which the supply of ink is easily regulated.
RAPIDITY.—A practised operator can write over forty words per minute, and a beginner, even at the end of one week's practice, may write from twenty-five to thirty words per minute, thus excelling a rapid writer with the pen, written with the pen.
ADAPTABILITY.—Unlike other machines, which necessitate the use of both hands, the Portable Type-Writer requires the use of one hand only. To a person who has lost an arm or a finger, or who is troubled with wrist paralysis, or afflicted with rheumatism in hand or arm, it would be invaluable. For all who have much writing to do it will be found a great relief to brain, eye wrist, and fingers.
ECONOMY.—It is less than half the price of other Type-Writers.
IT IS INVALUABLE for foreign correspondence, and to Government Officials, Public Companies, and Insurance Officers, Bankers, Merchants, Shorthand Writers, Clergymen, and Authors.
PRICE Rs. 150.

BOMBAY APPOINTED AGENTS:
COURT & CO., 21, ESPLANADE ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THORPE AND CO.,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRTMAKERS
MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

BEG to notify that they have REMOVED to their NEW AND SPACIOUS PREMISES IN

RAMPART ROW,
OPPOSITE
THE
PRINCE OF WALES STATUE
AND
SASSOON INSTITUTE.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.'S CELEBRATED INVALID'S PORTWINE,
Recommended by many Medical Men,
Price Rs. 26 nett per dozen quarts.
This Wine has now many imitations.
See that our Brand is on the Cork and Labels.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.
Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
HIGHEST AWARD GOLD MEDAL AND CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS. PERINET & FILS OF REIMS

BEG to announce, that anxious to extend the Trade in India of their Champagnes which are so well and favourably known in England, they have appointed Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. Agents for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and have instructed them to quote Rs. 56 per dozen Quarts Pints Rs. 3 extra. Less an allowance for cash.

TO SPORTSMEN.

CHAS. LANCASTER, the maker of the celebrated SMOOTH OVAL-BORE RIFLES, has appointed Messrs. N. V. CURRANEE and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, his Agents and has forwarded to them the following weapons for sale :—

D. B. B. L. Express miniature Rifle, 360 bore, No. 4845, of the best quality with fittings complete, in leather case	...Rs. 1,135
D. B. B. L. Express Rifle, 500 bore, No. 5148, fittings, in leather case ...	,, 725
D. B. B. L. Hammerless Gun, colonial quality, 12 bore, No. 5334, fittings, in case	,, 575
D. B. B. L. Gun, colonial quality, 12 bore, No. 5338, do. do. ...	,, 400

THREE MEDALS were awarded to Mr. LANCASHTER at the recent CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.,
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

IMPORTANT FACT AS TO BELTING.

AT the Bath and West of England Show held at Maidstone from the 2nd to the 6th June, various Belts were in use on the machinery in motion there. On the 4th about noon the rain came on, and continued up to the close of the Show on the 6th. During the whole of the rain out in the open, one of Gandy's Patent American Cotton Belts continued to do its work satisfactorily, driving a set of Messrs. Tay[illegible]or and Meats' three throw pumps. This was the only Belt that continued to work in the rain. All the Leather and Rubber Belts had to be taken off owing to their inability to drive in wet weather. This fact alone speaks volumes. How long will it take to continue Englishmen (the Americans are already convinced) that the Gandy Belt is the CHAMPION BELT of the World?
100, Queen Victoria St., London, and Baltimore, U. S. A.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE ASSURANCES GRANTED AT THE LOWEST RATES.
FINLAY, MUIR AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.
INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to
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Agents.

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FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL £2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,
IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.
The Security of Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.
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J. GORDON, Esq. A. HAY, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE, DR. H. COOK.
Premium on Indian Policies payable and claims discharged in rupees.
Sterling Policies effected for the whole term of life or for short periods.
Endowment Assurances effected in sterling payable at death or at ages varying from 50 to 70 years.
Annual reduction of premium upon all participating Policies 6 years in force.
Present reduction on original premium fifty per cent. or ten shillings in the pound.
Claims settled upon production of usual certificates without reference to London Office.
For rates, proposal papers, annual reports, and further particulars apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Bombay. Agents and Secretaries.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the paw single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier and every class of shoeing done.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM, has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 6, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

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In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 2 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
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lines but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

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First insertion	8 As. per
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and Succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wantes, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Change, of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged of at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS

Bombay.		Up-country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3

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OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET,
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 7
Quarterly	,, 3

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NOTICES.

TRADE MARK.

VALVOLINE

TO CONSUMERS OF CYLINDER OIL.

BAIRD'S PATENT SIGHT FEED LUBRICATORS save 40 per cent. of oil. To be had from ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Limited, Managon.

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT FOR INDIA.

A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

- A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
- A BREAKFAST SERVICE and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
- A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, elegant shapes.

(All the above complete for twelve persons.)

- A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
- A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
- All PACKED COMPLETE in iron bound case.

Orders, enclosing remittance, £10-10 (which includes the whole) to be sent to

T. R. GRIMES,
83, New Bond St., London, W.
Indian & Colonial Outfitter.
ESTABLISHED 1851.

Extensive Show Rooms for Lamps, Table Glass, China, Electro Plate, &c.
Descriptive Catalogue free.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

V *Protected by Royal Letters Patent,* R,
Dated October 11, 1869.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

The remarkable efficacy of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is now well known throughout the Globe, and is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe, by whom it is recommended as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Drowsiness, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system, which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from UNKNOWN Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold only in CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalie, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. *Every case* bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ CAUTION.—The high estimation in which Phosphorus is held, is unquestionably due to its administration in the form of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne. Its extraordinary success has induced unscrupulous competition and worthless imitations.

THEREFORE, ASK FOR
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
And do not be persuaded to take any cheap, Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.

NATURE'S RESTORATIVE

ENTERICON

CERTAIN, SAFE, AND PERMANENT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON owes its Extraordinary Power as a Nervine and General Restorative to a Preparation of an American plant, skilfully combined with the most efficacious Tonics, Antacids, and Carminatives. It is an unfailing restorer of broken-down health, giving strength and vitality to the most shattered constitution.

ENTERICON is an Absolute Remedy for the Cure of Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Scrofula, Imperfect Nutrition, the effects of Mercury, Poorness of Blood, Loss of Appetite, Want of Vitality, &c.

ENTERICON is stated by eminent physicians and chemists to be the best medicine ever compounded, for these complaints. Hundreds of apparently hopeless cases have been radically cured, and many thousands more have derived extraordinary relief when everything else had signally failed.

ENTERICON increases the vitality of the nervous system, purifies and expels all morbid Impurities from the Blood, gives regularity to the whole functions, restoring the system to a high standard of health.

ENTERICON is warranted not to contain, in any form, Mercury, Opium Ether, Arsenic, Strychnine, or any deleterious Drug whatever.

ENTERICON—A short trial and consistent adherence to the directions for use will satisfactorily prove beyond doubt that it is the Greatest Restorative discovered by modern science. Numerous testimonials accompany each bottle.

ENTERICON is Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the civilized world. Price 6s., 11s. and 22s.

In India by Kemp & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott Thompson & Co., Calcutta. Barrie & Co., Madras; Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; Gillon & Co., Lahore, &c.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street, London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

ALL dealers are cautioned that any person selling Worm Tablets that bear labels similar to mine, render themselves liable to heavy penalties and serious law costs.

My medicines are sold all over the world, and I will not allow them to be imitated.

I found a firm at Hong Kong, China, selling goods with a label like mine.—I proceeded against them, obtained a perpetual injunction, and they had to destroy all the labels, deliver up the goods, pay damages and my law costs (see "Keating *v.* Grossman," Supreme Court of Hong Kong, Nov. 24th, Suit 27). I then proceeded against the makers, Germans, from whom they obtained the 200 ds.—they have been condemned to pay costs, and prohibited from using any similar labels (see "Keating *v.* Hasche & Woge," Imperial Supreme Court of Germany July 15th, 1883).

My labels are trade marks, and this notice is a distinct warning that I will similarly prosecute any person making or selling goods bearing labels similar to mine; and I will pay a suitable reward to any person who enables me to take this course.

I annex facsimile of the genuine label:—

KEATING'S ANTHELMINTIC BON-BON WORM TABLET.
St. Paul's Church Yard London

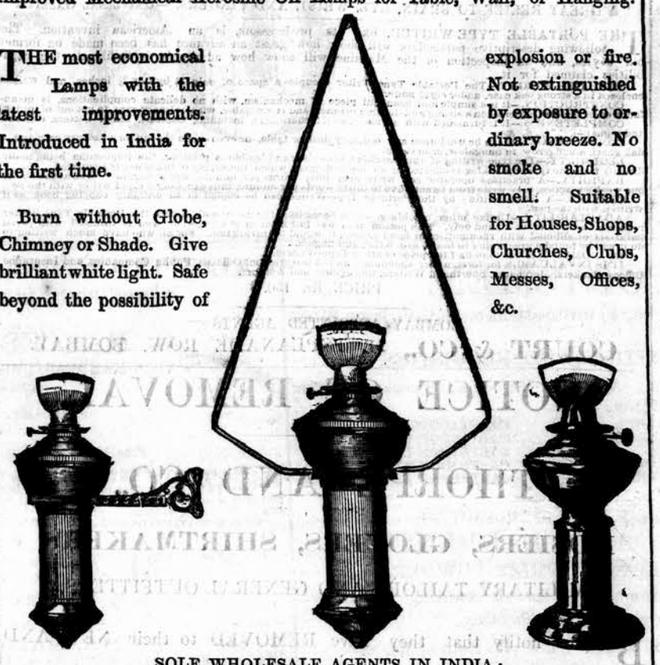
THOMAS KEATING,
ST. PAUL'S LONDON.

THE "IDEAL"

Improved Mechanical Kerosine Oil Lamps for Table, Wall, or Hanging.

THE most economical Lamps with the latest improvements. Introduced in India for the first time.

Burn without Globe, Chimney or Shade. Give brilliant white light. Safe beyond the possibility of explosion or fire. Not extinguished by exposure to ordinary breeze. No smoke and no smell. Suitable for Houses, Shops, Churches, Clubs, Messes, Offices, &c.

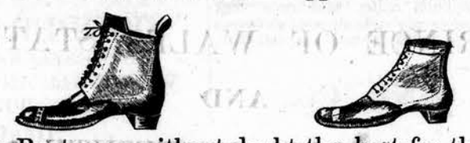


SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS IN INDIA:
COWASJEE BROS., 26, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
Sold by K. KHAKIBHOY PUDUMSEY & Co., Sub-Agents, Chuckla Road.

JUST LANDED.

ANOTHER BATCH OF THE

CELEBRATED "K" BOOTS.



These Boots are without doubt the best for the Monsoon that have yet been introduced into this country. The demand is enormous; further proof of quality unnecessary. Rs. 18, Rs. 20, and Rs. 22-8 per pair.

DUNNETT & CO.,
BOOT-MAKERS.
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY (next door to National Bank),
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

THE NEW AND
FASHIONABLE FLEXIBLE BAND NECKLET.

IN SILVER, Rs. 35, 30, 28, 18, 16

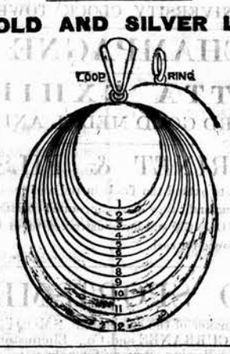
IN GOLD, Rs. 200, 185, 110, 90, 80, 55, 45.

A Large Assortment of Very Pretty Neck-Chains, of various Patterns, from Rs. 14 to 55.

DEAD GOLD AND SILVER LOCKETS.

SILVER LOCKETS.

PLAIN.		ENGRAVED.	
Rs. .5	No 1	Rs.	7
„ 6	2	„	8
„ 7	3	„	9
„ 8	4	„	10
„ 9	5	„	11
„ 11	6	„	13
„ 12	7	„	14
„ 13	8	„	15
„ 14	9	„	17
„ 15	10	„	18
„ 17	11	„	20
„ 20	12	„	22



GOLD LOCKETS.

PLAIN.		ENGRAVED.	
Rs. 23	No.	Rs.	25
„ 26	2	„	28
„ 30	3	„	33
„ 33	4	„	36
„ 38	5	„	42
„ 42	6	„	46
„ 48	7	„	52
„ 54	8	„	58
„ 60	9	„	64
„ 66	10	„	72
„ 80	11	„	85
„ 95	12	„	100

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Justus Liebig — TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON — RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. — TRADE MARK — WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. London.

PATRONIZED BY
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
AND BY
HIS EXCELLENCY THE APPOINTMENT TO RIGHT HONOURABLE
SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K.C.M.G., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

D. MACROPOLO'S

Genuine Turkish Tobacco and Cigarette Manufactory.

Awarded Gold Medal and First Class Certificate International Exhibition, Calcutta.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from.

1.	Duke of Connaught's extra flowers	Rs. 4	0 per 100
2.	Sir Henry Thomson's (Hygiene) with Cotton plugs	„ 4	0 „
3.	Bosphorus	„ 3	8 „
4.	Finos (Lady)	„ 3	0 „
5.	Imperial	„ 3	0 „

Mild, Aromatic, and full Flavoured.

6.	Sir J. Fergusson (pressed)	Rs. 3	0 per 100
7.	Alpha	„ 2	8 „
8.	Prince of Wales	„ 2	0 „
9.	Prince Boris	„ 2	0 „
10.	Victoria	„ 1	8 „
11.	Sultan	„ 1	4 „
12.	Larosa	„ 1	0 „

N.B.—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 9 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest, and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL YENITGE TURKISH TOBACCO.

Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb	Rs. 12	0	Tobacco No. 2 per lb Rs. 6 0
Tobacco No. 1 „	8	0	No. 3 „ 4 0

REAL HABANA CIGARS.
(Expressly manufactured for D. MACROPOLO.)

Trabucos Alexandrie	per box of 25	Rs. 3	0	El Caliope, per box of 50	Rs. 5 8
La Semiramis	„ 100	„ 10	0	La Delicia, Rs. 1 per packet of 20, and per	
Zenobia, spoted	„ 100	„ 8	0	100	„ 4 0
Java	„ 100	„ 1	8	Flor de Selika per box of 50	„ 5 0

These Cigars have all been selected personally by me, and are guaranteed to be of the finest quality obtainable. Best Manila, Dindigal, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

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The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture, per lb	Rs.	3	0	THE LARGEST STOCK OF REAL MEERSCHAUM, CLAY, G. R. D. AND SELF-CLEANING PIPES, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES, TOBACCO POUCHES, &c.	
„ Medium „ „	„	2	8		
Cavendish „ „ „	„	1	8		

And all kinds of English Cut Tobaccos.

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D. MACROPOLO.

10, MEADOW-STREET, BRANCHES: 9, KALBADEVI-ROAD,
ESPLANADE (WATSON'S) HOTEL, BOMBAY, AND
13-3, GOVERNMENT PLACE, CALCUTTA.

"1880's" CHAMPAGNE "1880's"

It is bound to find favor, both from its Excellence & Price
We distinguish it by the appellation "Excelsior"

IT IS INFERIOR TO NONE,—SUPERIOR TO MOST.
Price per doz. qts. Rs. 52
Proprietors CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

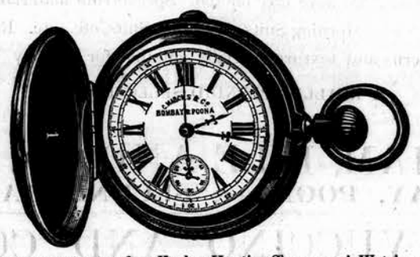
CHRONOGRAPHS & RACING WATCHES

MANUFACTURED BY

POONA, 1, East-street. } C. MARCKS & CO. { BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade-road.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have pleasure in acquainting their numerous Constituents that the Chronographs and Racing Watches enumerated here below are in every respect RELIABLE, DURABLE, and THE MOST PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE:—

Best value obtainable anywhere, Rs. 125 net cash.



In case, with spare glass, spare main spring, and a 2-years' guarantee.

The Illustration represents one of our Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watches in sterling silver case. The long seconds hand is an independent one with three actions, *viz.*, starting, stopping, and flying back to zero, all of which are effected by a pressure on the button projecting near the figure 12 of the dial. The escapement is a lever one fitted with COMPENSATION balance, so as to keep accurate time in ANY climate. Price, net cash ... ... Rs. 125 0

The same works in crystal case. Net cash 110 0

A large collection of high-class Chronograph Gold Watches always in stock, varying in price from Rs. 510 to... ... ... 750 0

Watches with Chronograph hand at the back, of a cheaper quality, each at Rs. 75, 85, and 95 0

We are ready to exchange any of the above if, on receipt, not approved of. Repairs executed by the most experienced Workmen at very low prices.

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WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
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Makers of every description of Engineers' Machine Tools and Wood-working Machinery.

SCOTT BROTHERS,

HALIFAX, ENGLAND.

A large variety of all kinds in stock ready for delivery. Buyers and Merchants should send for complete Stock List at once.

WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIALS OF THE BEST.
CATALOGUES MAY BE HAD FROM
MR. F. W. SHALLIS, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

STONE'S GINGER WINE

STIMULATING, INVIGORATING.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD FOR OVER TWO CENTURIES.
SHIPPED BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT,

EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & Co., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and broad brim Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
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HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kemaoon.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London Extra Quality, with the Royal Arms.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &C.

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ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the best, purest, and most fragrant preparation for the teeth. Health depends in a great measure upon the soundness of the teeth and their freedom from decay, and all dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; such Rowlands' Odonto has always proved itself to be.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a beautifully pure, delicate, and fragrant toilet powder, and has lately been much improved. Each box has inside the lid a certificate of purity from Dr. Redwood, Ph. D., F.C.S., &c. Sold in three tints: white, rose, and cream.

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Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
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USE THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
TABLETS 6d. & 8d. BOXES 1/6
PRESCRIBED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR THE CURE OF SKIN DISEASES
PROTECTS FROM MEASLES, SMALL POX & SCARLET FEVER
W. V. WRIGHT & Co. SOUTHWARK, LONDON

GENUINE EMERY. BRUNSWICK BLACK. ACTON AND BORMAN, LONDON.

ACTON'S PROTECTOR KNIFE POLISH

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"

CLA...
WORLD-F...
BLOOD M...

THE GREAT BLOOD PURI...
HAS THE LARGES...
MEDICINE IN ...
OVERWHELMIN...
ACCOMPANIES ...
PROVING ...
THE GREATEST ...
DISCOV...
for cleansing and clearing ...
It cannot be too highly recomm...
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin a...
of all kinds, it is a never-failin...

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sore...
Cures Ulcerated Sore L...
Cures Blackheads or Pim...
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers ... ples o...
Cures Blood and Skin ...
Cures Glandular Swe...
Clears the Blood fr... Diseases
... lings
... all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.
Read the following:—

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"January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully
"JOHN WILLIAMS.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT REMEDY

For HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, LASSITUDE, LOW SPIRITS, HEARTBURN, and FEVERISH COLDS. Prevents and quickly Relieves or Cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL-POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered CONDITIONS of the BLOOD. "It

"SAVED MY LIFE"

"for the Fever had obtained a strong hold on me. In a few days I was quite well."—Extract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* in Albania, referring to

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.

In praise of which the Testimony of Drs. Morgan, Turley, Stevens, Carr Jackson, and other eminent medical gentlemen, has been unqualified, as to its possession of most important elements calculated to restore and maintain Health with perfect vigour of Body and Mind.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers in Bottles, at various prices.

H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, E.C.

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ACTON'S "ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

A LASTING & BRILLIANT POLISH PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT WASTE OR DUST

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

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